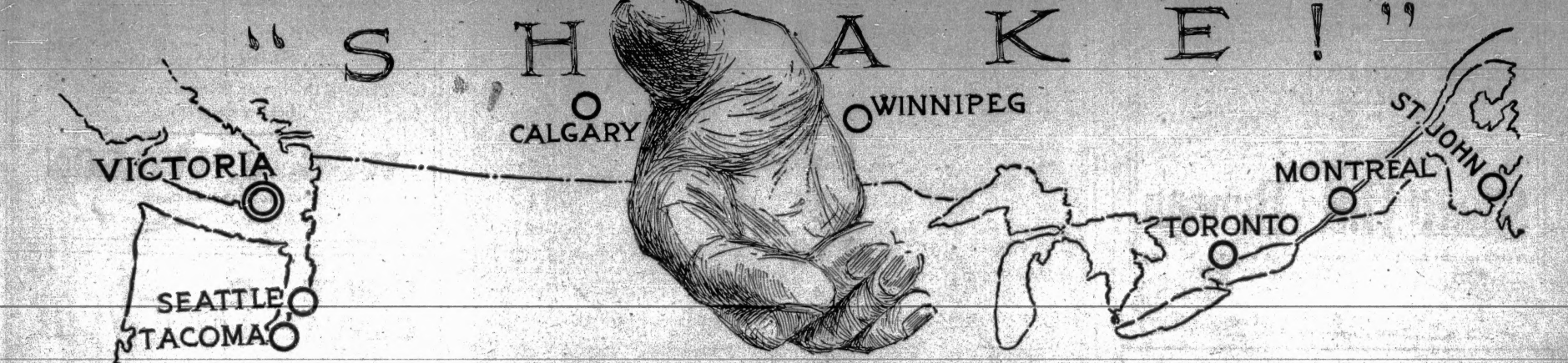


The Daily Colonist.

Victoria Congratulated on Port Development



"Hands Across the Continent"—"Hands Along the Coast"

CALGARY
Calgary, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
Calgary offers hearty congratulations to Victoria. The improvement to your harbor and the construction of a drydock at Esquimalt, which will be co-incident with the opening of the Panama Canal, will give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Canada in the Pacific and further the development of the resources of our great Western country.
H. A. SINNOTT,
Mayor.

TORONTO
Toronto, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
In my judgment, one of the important phases of the policy of the present Government with regard to the navy is the establishment of drydocks and shipbuilding yards. Having regard to the future of Canada, such an establishment at Esquimalt is one of the greatest importance.
S. C. HOCKEN,
Mayor.

WINNIPEG
Winnipeg, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
There is no doubt that a strong

MONTREAL
Montreal, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
The City of Montreal, the national

ST. JOHN
St. John, N. B., May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
The City of St. John extends congratulations to Victoria that substantial aid is to be afforded by the Federal Government for port improvements. Works of this kind are beyond the range of municipalities. The waterborne trade and commerce of the Dominion depends modern facilities and requirements, national in character, not local. This is fully exemplified in St. John.

SEATTLE
Seattle, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
Seattle congratulates Victoria upon assurance of large Federal expenditures at your port, which will make preparation for the increased Pacific traffic consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal. This policy of the Canadian Government in recognition of the greatness of Pacific Coast development which lies directly ahead is at the same time just and far-sighted. Our ports of Seattle and Victoria have a common destiny and connection with the oncoming development

SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
San Francisco congratulates Victoria upon great appropriations for harbor improvements in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal. In this policy the Canadian Government has shown its foresight in making ready its great Pacific port for the increased commerce that will come to it in common with all ports on the Pacific. Victoria's position assures it an equal share in the benefit of the canal opening. San Francisco joins with you in rejoicing at the action of the Federal Government.
JAMES ROLPH, Jr.,
Mayor.

TACOMA
Tacoma, May 24.
Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:
I have always admired your Government's wisdom in the development of your resources, timber, mines, highways. Their wisdom and far-sightedness is, I believe, nowhere more apparent than in preparing for the certain development of trade on this Pacific Coast and its rapidly growing importance. I heartily congratulate Victoria in taking front rank in this respect among our Northwestern cities. Having one of the most beautiful locations in the world, besides of great strategic importance, you will become a pride to the Dominion, a source of emulation to our cities, and famous among the cities of the continent.
W. W. SEYMOUR,
Mayor.

TRAGIC ENDING TO FESTIVITIES
Collapse of Pier and Auditorium at Long Beach, California, Cause Deaths of Thirty-Five People.
VICTIMS ARE MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Disaster Caused by Overcrowding of Pier When the Doors Were Left Closed—A Long List of Injured.
LONG BEACH, CAL., May 24.—Too weak to uphold the burden of nearly ten thousand human beings assembled for the festivities of the British Empire Day celebration, the land end of the big double-decked pier in front of the city auditorium collapsed today. Hundreds of people on the top deck were dropped down on the heads of the other hundreds crowded on the deck below.
The lower deck then gave way, and all were dropped down a chute of shattered woodwork to the tide-washed sands twenty-five feet below.
Thirty-five people—mostly women—were killed by the splintered timbers, or crushed to death by the falling bodies. Fifty more were seriously injured, while hysterical and paralyzing fright disabled scores. A section of the auditorium also went down in the crash, and the debris from it was added to the wreckage that fell on top of the injured and the dead.
Dead and Injured
The victims were subjects and former subjects of Great Britain resident in Southern California. The names of the dead and injured, so far gathered by police officials, are:
The Dead—Mrs. Frank Matthews, Los Angeles; David Black, aged 7, Long Beach; Mrs. Dan Thomas, Long Beach; Mrs. August Bartz, Long Beach; Mrs. Richard George Dowle, Pasadena; three unidentified women; Mrs. Arthur C. Heaps, Long Beach; Fannie B. McGee, Long Beach; Harold Letts, 8 years, Glendale; Mrs. D. S. Holmes, Arthur J. R. Bennett, D. M. Shears, Long Beach.
Continued page 19, Col. 1.

EMPEROR OUT OF DANGER
Passes Another Favorable Night, and Now Needs Only Careful Attention to Recover Health
TOKIO, May 25.—Emperor Yoshihito is now considered practically out of danger, according to the statement issued by Count Watanabe, the Imperial master of ceremonies, this morning. The Emperor passed another favorable night, and, as the crisis was reached on Friday night, it is believed only careful attention is necessary to restore His Majesty to health.
Throughout, the Empress has shown the utmost devotion. She still refuses to leave the bedside, and acts as nurse, insisting upon personally giving the Emperor his medicine and food.
Last night the Emperor said: "I feel much better. Tomorrow being Sunday, I hope that you will all take a rest."

ASCEND THRONE OF BRUNSWICK
Place Assigned to Prince Ernest and Princess Victoria Louise, of Germany, Who Were Married Yesterday.
EMPEROR WILLIAM MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT
Brilliant Wedding Ceremonies Conclude With the Historic Torch Dance—The King and Queen in Berlin.
BERLIN, May 24.—Prince Ernest August of Cumberland and Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, only daughter of the German Emperor, whose wedding occurred today with all the pomp and brilliancy of the most ceremonial court of Europe, will ascend the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick at an early date. The direct line of rulers of the Duchy became extinct in 1884.
It was the will of the German Emperor that the dethroned house of Hanover and the house of Hohenzollern should be reconciled, and this announcement was made at a banquet at the castle this evening, in which he exhorted the Prince and Princess to devote their lives to the service of their future subjects, and expressed in pretty phrase the general belief that the marriage was a love affair.
Emperor William spoke to an audience purely of royal blood, the diplomatic representatives, the ministers and other guests dining in other rooms.
Ends With Torch Dance
The stately torch dance formed a fitting conclusion to a series of brilliant pictures. This followed the historic ceremonial, except that the candles borne before the bride were carried by twelve pages, instead of by the ministers, who were no longer willing to figure in such a role.
At the end of the wedding ceremony the Empress and the bride were almost in tears, and the Emperor showed a father's deep emotion. The two elder sons of the Crown Prince, in sailor suits, promptly assisted Princess Victoria Louise to the throne.
Continued page 14, Col. 1.

WILL RESUME AUDIENCES
Pope Pius Reaches Decision, in Face of Instructions of His Physicians—First Audience Today
ROME, May 24.—Notwithstanding the instructions of his physicians, the Pope, who now feels that he has recovered his health, will resume on Sunday the audiences which were suspended at the beginning of his recent sickness. In doing so the Pontiff said that he could not, even for the sake of his health, omit what he considered to be the duty of his office, and he added:
"The performance of my mission is life when I am prevented from carrying out this mission life seems not worth living."
All attempts to dissuade the Pontiff proved in vain, and arrangements have been made for an audience tomorrow morning in the Consistory hall, when the Pope will receive about two hundred pilgrims, many of whom have remained in Rome for a considerable time, solely for this honor.

TURKISH MINES SINK STEAMER
Nevada, Owned by Turkish Company, Destroyed in the Gulf of Smyrna and 120 of People on Board Drowned.
ENTERS MINE FIELD TO AVOID COLLISION
Strikes Three Mines in Succession—Fourth Disaster in the Gulf of Smyrna Due to Same Cause.
SMYRNA, May 24.—The steamer Nevada, with 200 passengers on board, struck three mines today in the Gulf of Smyrna and sank. Only eighty of the passengers and crew are reported saved. The mines were strewn in the coast waters by the Turks to prevent attack by the Greek fleet during the Balkan war.
The Nevada was leaving the Gulf of Smyrna when a Russian steamer was coming in, and in order to avoid a collision the first-named vessel left the channel and entered a mine field, where the Nevada struck three mines, and each exploded in quick succession, the last one followed by an explosion on the ship, which immediately sank.
Only Eighty Saved
Of the 200 passengers on the steamer eighty were rescued by boats which put off from the French cruiser Bruix, which was anchored in the harbor.
The Nevada, though owned by a Turkish company, was flying the American flag. She belonged to a fleet of eight steamers, of which seven were renamed in 1910 and were transferred to the American flag.
She is the second passenger steamer to be sunk by mines in the Gulf of Smyrna within a week, and the fourth destroyed in this manner since the gulf was mined on the outbreak of the Turkish-Italian war. The Texas, a vessel of 450 tons belonging to the same fleet, was sunk through a mine in Smyrna Gulf in April, 1912, and the official version placed the number of lives lost at 89 out of the 138 on board.
Continued Page 14, Col. 2.

THROUGH CUT AT PANAMA
Steam Shovels Working From Opposite Directions Meet at Cul-de-Sac—Much Yet to Be Done
NEW YORK, May 24.—The first through cut of the Panama Canal from east to west was completed today when two steam shovels working from the opposite directions met at Cul-de-Sac, according to a special dispatch tonight from Panama. With the meeting of these great steam shovels the canal was opened at grade from ocean to ocean. Hundreds of workmen quit work and cheered when the big shovels scooped out the last bit of earth that joined the two continents. There is still to be excavated in broadening the canal about eight million cubic yards of earth.

DEFENSIVE WORK FOR AUSTRALIA
Attorney-General in Federal Government Points to Necessity of Military Training for Self-Preservation.
ONLY ONE WAY TO WORK OUT DESTINY
People of Commonwealth Celebrate Empire Day With Enthusiasm—Decrease in Imports is Shown.
SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 24.—Throughout Australia Empire Day was celebrated with every evidence of loyalty. The day was, of course observed as a holiday, and crowds of people took advantage of the cessation of work to celebrate enthusiastically.
A banquet was given by the Federal Government to the navy and army veterans, and the Federal Attorney-General, Mr. Hughes, took the opportunity to deliver a speech on the advantages of the defence movement.
"We in Australia," said the Attorney-General, "have neighbors who outnumber us by tens of thousands. I ask those who seek exemption from military service and from compulsory training how they thought the liberties of England had been attained. Behind the laws of God there must be something to enforce them. There is only one way in which Australians can work out their destiny, and that is to prepare to defend ourselves and to keep ourselves free."
The returns of the overseas trade of the commonwealth for the past four months show a decrease in imports. The exports, on the whole, show an increase of seven million dollars.
Kidnapped to China at the age of seven, made a slave on an island farm on the Sakling River, treated by his masters in a shocking manner, being beaten and sold—such was the unhappy lot of an Australian, Dick White, who has just managed to return to his native land after eleven years of slavery.
This case was raised in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Hughes has just managed to return to his native land after eleven years of slavery.
Continued page 14, Col. 2.

EXCLUDE CANADIAN NEWS
California Papers Said to Have Unwritten Agreement to Suppress Mention of Northwest
CALGARY, May 24.—Ex-Attorney Whaley, who returned to the city today from California, stated that he had it on the authority of a prominent Los Angeles newspaperman that an unwritten agreement existed between the newspapers of that state to put an embargo on Canadian news.
Mr. Whaley said his informant declared that California papers felt that the only way to stop the rush of United States residents to Canada was by suppressing mention of the Northwest. A big Canadian assemblage at Los Angeles could not even get a notice in the papers.
Mr. Astor's Narrow Escape
NEW YORK, May 24.—Vincent Astor narrowly escaped death on Friday while driving his new high-powered speed boat on the Hudson River near his country home at Rhinebeck. The driving shaft snapped, throwing the boat off its course and threatening for a time to run it aground on Iona Island. Young Astor was driving the boat and was making close to thirty miles an hour when the accident happened.
Wireless for Railway
PITTSBURGH, May 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad soon will establish a wireless telegraph system in Pittsburgh to connect this city with Philadelphia, Altoona and Harrisburg, division points on the main line. If successful all the principal stations will be connected by the wireless system.
Charge of Manslaughter
KERRIDALE, May 24.—Mr. Robert Swanson, the driver of the automobile which, in turning turtle on Greenville Street, last night, killed M. A. Lewis, was charged in the Point Grey Police Court, Kerrisdale, with manslaughter.

Victoria Carnival Week—August 4 to 9, 1913

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Small but Important Requisites
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FOR THE LADY

Gold or Gold Filled Blouse Sets, Fancy Brooches and Bar Pins, in gold, gold filled, plain or stone set.

There are hosts of new designs in the above—far too numerous to mention here, and they're very modestly priced.

FOR THE GENTLEMAN

Fancy Vest sets in gold, gold filled, silver mounts with pearl centers and fancy enamel borders.

Complete sets in beautiful Mother of Pearl, complete in case, containing Vest Buttons, Cuff Links and Shirt Sets.

Lapel and Waldemar Chains in solid gold, gold filled or platinum.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan
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Parry Bay—20 acres; waterfront, light timber, good soil,
400 feet waterfront; frontage on Metchosin Road.
Per acre \$650
Cash, one-third, balance 1 and 2 years**A. S. BARTON**

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PRESCRIPTION STORE CO.
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For ICILMA Cream, Shampoo and Toilet Water, and these delightful preparations have just reached us from the Old Country. Come in today.

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HOPE
FOR
THE
BEST

INSIST UPON

RED RAVEN SPLITS

AND YOU'VE GOT IT

The Best Known Aperient Water in the World

For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Troubles, Gouty Disorders,
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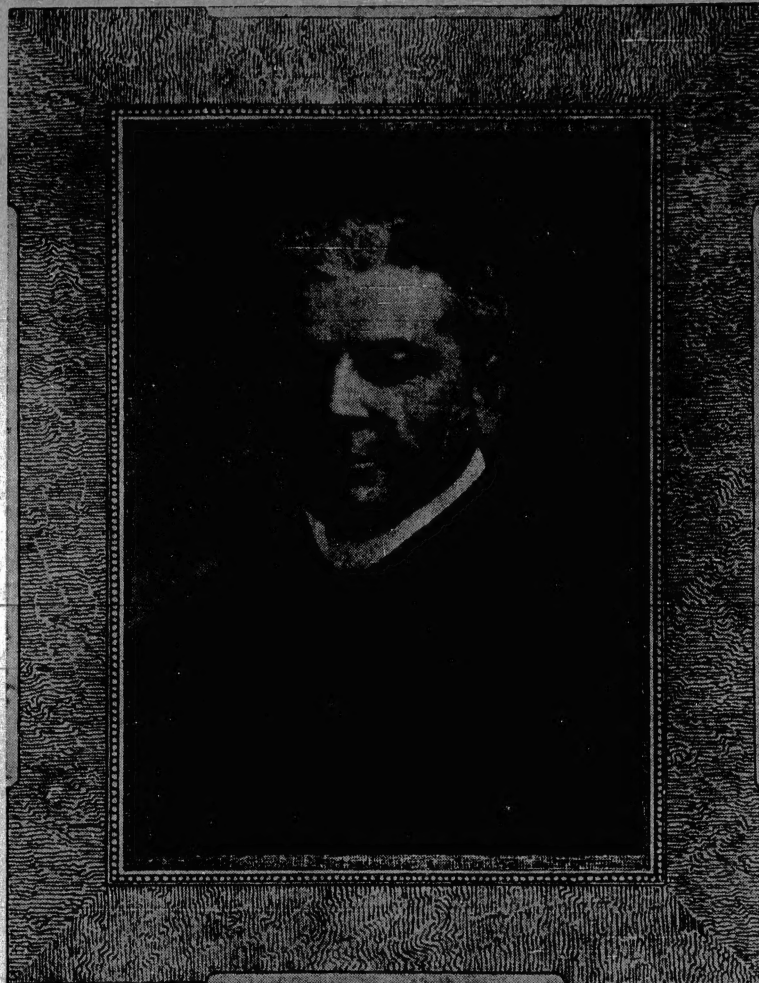
Every "Panama" we sell is imported direct from Ecuador and blocked and finished to suit individual needs—and every hat is sold at maker's prices.

Genuine Panamas at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00 and upwards.
Old hats made like new for \$1.50. We collect and deliver.**Victory Hat Works**

544 View Street

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Makes Stirring Address on Duty to Empire



THE HON. SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G.

SUPREME ISSUE
EMPIRE DEFENCE

Sir Richard McBride, in Stirring Address, Utters Warm Endorsement of Naval Policy of Ottawa Government.

Inspired by Empire Day, Sir Richard McBride, who attended the reunion, Friday night, at Vancouver, of the Conservatives of Ward III, was tempted, he said, to say something as to what the occasion signified. From this point on the Premier turned to the navy question, and delivered a rousing speech on the subject, which elicited the applause of the large gathering.

It had always occurred to him, said the Premier, who was received with rousing cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," that the question of defence should be referred to in a non-party way, and it was regrettable that there was so much partisanship displayed on the question at the capital. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier had submitted his policy, the Conservatives had said they felt that if it was proposed to create a Canadian navy, the beginning should be of the right sort.

At Ottawa they had been treated for weeks past to a discussion as to what ought to be done by Canada as a matter of duty towards herself and towards the Empire. He did not propose to criticise his Liberal friends, or to say that they were lacking in loyalty. He was a thorough Canadian and Britisher, and he wanted to feel that every man in the confines of Canada who called himself a Canadian was also a Britisher. (Cheers.) He could not realize that any man who called himself a Canadian could object also to call himself a Britisher, and be proud of it. (Cheers.) If there were, they might say it was due to a want of education, and because they had not lived to appreciate the principle of liberty which the United Kingdom had stood for.

Imperialistic Principles
The best and safest foundation by which the interests of the people could be advanced would be found in the adoption of Imperialistic doctrines and the practice of Imperialistic principles. They believed that through the promotion of the policy which stood for the bigness of Canada it would also stand for the bigness of the Empire. If once it was realized that the supreme issue was defence of Empire, then they must come to the logical conclusion that the defence of the whole was much better and wiser than the defence of a part.

He was appalled at the position some people had taken on the naval question. Was it necessary that Downing Street should actually say the Empire was in need and in peril? Any man who knew the history of the Old Country must realize that the hour would never arise when Britain would ask anyone for help. He would say to all—Liberals as well as Conservatives—do you propose to wait until Britain shall ask for help rather

than proffer it? If so, they were unworthy to be the progeny of their illustrious ancestors. Such a request could never be, and never would be. (Cheers.)

If they had read Mr. Winston Churchill's letter—and they all ought to have read it—they must come to the conclusion that the supplying of three war vessels by Canada would be very useful to Britain. That should be enough for any Canadian. Instead of the controversy at Ottawa, the bill should have gone through weeks ago. (Cheers.)

Let them diagnose the case as a plain, everyday business concern, continued the Premier, who went on to show how the bonds, as affecting financial matters only, were almost indissoluble. That matter, however, was only a secondary consideration. Patriotism stood first, that wonderful sentiment which bound Britons together all over the world.

Expansion of Province
Earlier in his speech the Premier had devoted considerable time to discussing the wonderful changes which had taken place in the Province during the last five years, the railway development all over British Columbia, and the certainty of the still greater expansion which must and would follow in the Province during the immediate future.

Vancouver, he said, had always occupied a warm spot in his heart. Its people had never hesitated in their loyalty no matter what the circumstances might be. All he asked was a continuation of this feeling just as long as the Government of the day stood for fair and right dealing and proper appreciation of conditions. The moment the Government of the day failed to give a live and active administration then he was willing that the people should alter their trust. The Government proposed to administer the affairs of the Province for the whole people of the country, for the Socialist just as much as for the Conservative. If they failed in this, their stewardship would be of a partisan character. The Government of the Province had no patronage to dispense, no favors to give, and any assistance they had received had been by no means secured by party favor. Some critics might say this language was extreme, but he was satisfied that a review of the last ten years' work would fail to disclose one single instance where the interests of the people of the Province had been sacrificed for party ends. This he took to be true Conservatism.

Building Trunk Roads
After a complimentary allusion to the good work done for the city by the members representing it he felt that they might take what had been done in the past as an indication of what would be done in the future. The policy of the Government in regard to road building in the Province would show that

all trunk roads would lead to Vancouver. Later on these roads would be extended to make contact with the Interior, so that, within two, or, say, three years, it would be possible to leave Vancouver and journey right over the Province in an automobile going right into Alberta and Saskatchewan.

What he said of these roads must apply all round to the major works they were undertaking on the Mainland of the Province, because all these roads would connect up with the Interior system. It took time to undertake and carry out these contracts, especially having regard to the configuration of the Province, but when they considered what had been done and what was being done, they must confess they had faith in this great Province of theirs.

They knew there was wonderful land in the Interior waiting for development, and nothing would be more useful than the construction and maintenance of proper highways. He mentioned this as an illustration of the importance of it all to Vancouver as a distributing point. In two years from the present time they would have serving them in the way of transportation four railway systems, two of them transcontinental in their nature, and the other two practically the same. He referred to the Canadian Northern Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, the V. V. and E. and the Pacific Great Eastern. In addition they had, today, the service of the C. P. R. and the Great Northern Railway.

No Asiatics Employed
The Premier alluded to the prospects thus unfolded of the work and distribution of money which would result. In regard to the construction of the lines he would first mention the pleasing fact that there was not an Asiatic employed in all these works. This fact was entirely due to the policy of the Provincial Government, which would not permit any employment of these people. (Cheers.) On his trip last week over the line of the C. N. R. from New Westminster to Spuzzum he was pleased to note there was not an Asiatic to be seen from the moment they left New Westminster to the time they arrived at the end of the journey. Like the trunk roads, the railways all made for the Coast cities, which were the objective point. It was not too much to say that when these lines were in a position to undertake the business which would offer in association with the completion of the Panama Canal, there would be such a period of expansion in this part of the Dominion that would out-ride anything else which had taken place anywhere else. All these things combined made for an opportunity to undertake shipping and industrial life in a far greater measure, perhaps, than any other city. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

Boys' Summer Clothing

The dependable kind that you're accustomed to getting at "Wilsons."

Boys' Shirtwaists, striped and plain colors. \$1.50 to **75c**Boys' Straw Hats, boater style, \$1.75 to **50c**Boys' Man-o-War Suits, with long trousers **\$5.50**Boys' Soft Collars, white, tan and blue. 25c and **20c**

New lines of Underwear. New lines of Shirts. New lines of everything.

W. & J. WILSON

The Men's Clothing Centre

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WHITE CANVAS Footwear

It's always cool and comfortable, and is the only kind of footwear to harmonize with light Summer gowns. We have a large assortment of Canvas Boots, Oxfords, Pumps and Strap Slippers, in light or heavy soles and low or high heels. We color canvas footwear any of the popular shades.

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ALFRED TAYLOR & CO. REALTYMoss St., large lot near Dallas Road; beautiful homestead. One-third cash, balance arranged. Price **\$2500**Douglas St., north of Burnside Road, size 65 x 232; 9-room house on property. Terms arranged. Price, per foot, **\$250**Colwood Park Golf Links Sub-division—One-third and one-quarter acre lots, high and dry, nicely treed; city water, electric light and power, phone. One-fifth cash, balance over 2 years. Price **\$500**

It has been announced on very good authority that the E. & N. Railway and the new C. N. Railway are going to electrify their lines as far as the new Golf Links at Colwood, which are opposite this subdivision.

A SHIPMENT OF
BRIQUETTES
MADE FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND**COAL**
Order early, so as not to be disappointed.**Victoria Fuel Co. Limited**
622 Trounce Avenue**Folks All Gone Away?**Come in and take
BREAKFAST,
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With us. We'll give you a delicious meal—serve it appetizingly—with no vexatious delay.

"At the Kaiserhof"Corner Johnson and Blanchard
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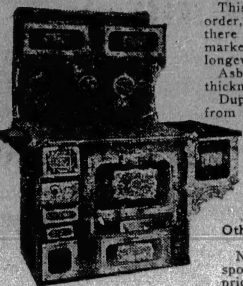
FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, May 25, 1863.)

Lillooet—Some excitement was caused the other day by the announcement of a gold nugget being discovered worth \$250, and was said to have been taken from the mouth of the Fraser River. The nugget was found by a man named John Smith, who had been working all winter by Chinamen, and in his claim they reported to have struck diggings valued at \$1000 in 1863. The nugget was found by the same man. The foundation stone of the building will be laid on the 1st of June.
Remanded—The sixteen Indian murderers were brought up in the police court this morning and were remanded.

The "Zenith" Malleable

THE ACME OF RANGE PERFECTION AND SYMMETRICAL DESIGN



This Range we claim to be of highest order, and furthermore we assert that there has not yet been placed on the market a malleable to equal in finish and longevous qualities.

Asbestos lining of over 3/4 inch in thickness.

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Pin water front. Sectional lids. Polished top—in fact, every conceivable range improvement.

THE ISLAND HARDWARE PRICE MAINTAINED

Based, as usual, on a small percentage of profit, and all setting up, delivery, etc., free.

Other Ranges, 6-hole, at \$29.75 up—Chiefly Buck's.

Note, we give liberal terms to responsible parties; we do not raise the price for this accommodation, as elsewhere, nor do we charge interest.

TRY US—WE ENDEAVOR TO BE FAIR IN EVERY TRANSACTION

PHONE 2440
ISLAND HARDWARE CO.
717 FORT ST. (JONES BLDG.)

Special Car Service to**The Gorge**

The Centre of the Chief Holiday Attraction

B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

Light and Power Department

**PALMER'S PERFUMES AT BOWES**

When you buy Perfume, as when you buy anything else, you want value for money. You get it in these well-known Perfumes, for which we are sole Victoria agents. You get the essence and the Perfume of the real flower.

Try GEM ROSE PERFUME at \$2.00 per ounce



J. H. BOWES
The Old Established Drug Store. PHONES 425-450
1228 CHURCH STREET

**Pride in Ownership Comes to Those**

—who possess "ye olde firm" pianos

Made by

Heintzman & Co.

Twenty years from now their pride will be as great, for the HEINTZMAN & CO. piano will last generations.

Sold on Vancouver Island Only By

Gideon Hicks

Piano Company

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

SUCCESS ATTENDS BIG CELEBRATION

Victoria Day Fittingly Observed by Thousands of Citizens—Hundreds Came From Mainland Points.

Simply to say that the various attractions provided were worthy of the whole-hearted appreciation received from thousands, and that the weather conditions were ideal, is scarcely an adequate reference to the unqualified success of yesterday's Victoria Day celebration here.

Viewing it in any light the fate of 1913 will stand as one of the most memorable that this city has seen since Victorians began making holiday on the birthday of the late Queen Victoria the good. And this is making a broad and sweeping assertion for it was not long after Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 that the loyal people, whose home takes its name from her, inaugurated an enthusiastic demonstration of the occasion.

To begin with, Summer developed yesterday. All day long, according to the manifold native beauties of southern Vancouver Island. There was just enough breeze to allay the heat without raising dust. Light and airy costumes.

With the shades of color that the season's feminine modes demand, were the vogue. Everyone went somewhere out-of-door on pleasure bent, and thousands of outsiders joined the local residents in making merry.

Four Thousand Excursionists

Four thousand excursionists from Vancouver and Seattle, poured from three of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s finest vessels—Princess Charlotte, Princess Victoria and the Princess Alice—in the early part of the day. Thousands assembled also from different centres along the E. & N. Railway line, Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Duncan and Shawnigan Lake sending contingents to spend the holiday in this city. This exceptionally large and representative assemblage of visitors was one of the outstanding features of the celebration, being a flattering tribute to the popularity of Victoria and of Victoria Day as marked by its citizens.

If there is any criticism it is that there was so much to be seen that the average individual, unfortunately being unprovided with the faculty of projecting himself from one place to another in the twinkling of an eye, had to be resigned to missing something. In the forenoon, there was the noisy and motor car procession through the city's principal streets—a spectacle that attracted such crowds that it kept Chief Langley's capable squad of street law guardians, who, by the way, were resplendent in new uniforms, busy keeping the people in proper line. After this the throng divided. Many went to Beacon Hill to watch the awards made among those who paraded. Baseball fans assembled at the Royal Athletic Park to see the Bees trounce Spokane's Indians a sixth time, while others wandered towards the Gorge to await the afternoon's regatta.

In Full Swing

Lunch over the holidaying was in full swing. Hundreds of gaily decorated launches, rowboats, canoes, and sailing craft lent the necessary life and color to the picturesque waters of the Arm to make it a perfect picture to the thousands that covered the banks for miles. Seating accommodation at the hall park was exhausted long before the Bees and the Indians lined up for their second encounter of the day, the overflow from the bleachers running for favorable positions on the field. That Mike Lynch's warriors were equal to repeating their morning performance made the entertainment exceedingly toothsome to the locals, while not acceptable to a large number of excursionists from across the border. There followed the lacrosse match. At the Willows, where the gymkhana was the attraction, the conditions were much similar. Here too, the crowd was large and the enjoyment unqualified.

With the Gonzales Hill bonfire, the illuminations at the Gorge Park, and the pyrotechnic display over the waters of the Inner Harbor, not overlooking the variety and the merit of the band concerts supplied by Victoria's different musical organizations, the day was brought to a fitting conclusion.

Praise for Services

It is only proper, in this connection, that the street car service provided by the B. C. Electric Railway Co., which was about as much as could be desired when the extra demands made upon it are considered, should be acknowledged. There also should be a word of praise to the local police force, as well as those who were specially employed by the adjoining municipalities to look after the welfare of the excited throngs, for the care and judgment exercised in the performance of their duties. It is a gratifying commentary on the spirit of the pleasure-seekers that, in spite of the crowding that necessarily takes place on such an occasion, not one accident of a serious character resulting from the festivities was reported up to the time of going to press.

Owners Reap Harvest

The owners of vehicles plying for hire reaped a harvest. Every species of rig which could be pressed into service was used, and, with the tramway system and private vehicles hauled their thousands to the various points of interest, the tally-hos, express rigs and even furniture moving vans were brought into service, and throughout the day came and went loaded to their full capacity. Flags and bunting served to display the owner's loyalty, the while affording excellent cover for the unpainted sides of ancient conveyances which were pressed into service to meet the abnormal demand for transportation from the impatient crowds who

had either to utilize what offered or walk.

Local restaurants were crowded during the day, especially when crowds began pouring back into the city after the afternoon events hungry and thirsty. All the downtown cafes were bustling, and the resources of the establishments catering to the inner man were taxed to the utmost.

Arrangements Excellent

Police arrangements for the handling of the enormous crowds which everywhere assembled during the holiday were, as usual, excellent. The bluecoats worked extra long shifts to permit of proper supervision being given, the manner in which the crowds were attended to and the fact that not a single serious accident occurred to mar the day's festivities, is testimony to the care with which the police undertook and carried out their duties.

The crush at the starting point for the Gorge cars during the afternoon and evening was the greatest ever experienced, but, this point was completely handled, complete arrangements and the crowds were well handled. Officers were stationed at all points where the crowds utilizing the tramway system were densest, this point was completely handled, complete arrangements and the crowds were well handled. Officers were stationed at all points where the crowds utilizing the tramway system were densest, this point was completely handled, complete arrangements and the crowds were well handled. Officers were stationed at all points where the crowds utilizing the tramway system were densest, this point was completely handled, complete arrangements and the crowds were well handled.

WESTERN PROVINCES TO CONTROL BANKS

Mr. J. M. Young, of Regina, Predicts that the West Will Look After Its Financial Affairs Better in Future.

"What the West wants more than anything else at the present time is a money market so that it can control its own finances better than is done at the present time."

That is the somewhat revolutionary idea of Mr. J. M. Young, of Regina, head of the great Thomson-Young soap concern of the Dominion and a brother-in-law of the Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the Province of Saskatchewan.

"It may appear rather startling to suggest that the West should organize to control its own money," he proceeded, but there is nothing so very outre in it after all, and as a matter of fact a cursory glance at the money situation in the Western Provinces reveals the fact that it is even now developing.

"In other words the Provinces of the West are beginning to realize the importance of the step, and in fact the necessity of its adoption, and feel as certain of it as they are of anything that this banking movement will grow and develop until the Western Provinces can form a ring as complete and as powerful as the banks of the East, which up to the present time dominate the situation. As a matter of fact the beginning of the idea is already in operation. There are two or three Provincial banks in operation now throughout the Western Provinces, but of course they are in a position to meet the situation as it presents itself.

"You see out here in the West, and by the West I am including the great grain producing areas as well as this vast coast area of British Columbia, we are enormous producers of wealth, but practically all the wealth we produce is controlled by Eastern banking houses, and it often happens, as I think it has in this instance, that at the critical time when the West is in need of money it is withdrawn and diverted elsewhere. There may be very urgent reasons why money should be spent elsewhere, but at the same time it is extremely unfortunate that the development of this section of the Empire should be held up on account of it."

"This problem of securing money, while it has been somewhat more acute than formerly, has engaged the attention of Western capitalists, and as I say, two or three banks in operation now throughout the Western Provinces are now operating. The present shrinkage will intensify the necessity for further action along this line, and I believe that before another serious international fracas can interfere with the world's pocketbook the Western Provinces will have so far solved this problem as to be free from any particular embarrassment that might be expected to arise from it."

Interest in Farming

Mr. Young, though a merchant, takes a very keen interest in agriculture, as befits one who hails from the centre of the wheat belt of the country. He has just completed a tour through the Okanagan and is greatly impressed with its wondrous wealth in fruit production. He is also keenly interested in the efforts of the Provincial Government to better the conditions of the industry, and in that connection he mentioned that the legislature of Saskatchewan had deputed two representatives to accompany the delegation of United States agriculturists through the European countries on an extensive study of the co-operative system in vogue there.

Saskatchewan, he said, is very anxious to assist the incoming farmer, and it is with a view to doing this most effectively that the Government went so far as to send two representatives across the ocean.

Fight Starts Excitement—When Gus Borden took umbrage to the rough treatment to which a number of rollers subjected himself and lady friend on Yates Street near Broad Street last night at 10:30 o'clock a fight followed in which Borden used his feet to advantage upon one of his assailants. The fracas attracted a large crowd from the middle of which Borden was taken by Detectives Macdonald and Birdano. The woman became excited and grasped Borden about the neck exclaiming that she would not give him up. The two were taken to the detective office where Borden explained the circumstances and was allowed to go.

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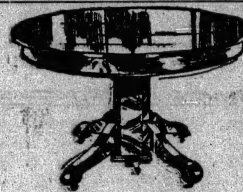
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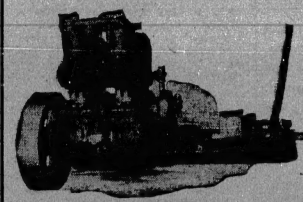
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Sunday, May 25, 1913.

VICTORIA CONGRATULATED.

Believing it to be timely to secure a representative expression of opinion in respect to the policy of the Dominion Government as exhibited in the proposed forthcoming large expenditures at Victoria and Esquimalt, The Colonist sent a telegram to the mayors of some of the principal cities in Canada and the Pacific Coast states. On the first page of today's paper the replies will be found. They will be very heartily appreciated by the people of this city and cannot fail to be gratifying to Mr. Borden and his colleagues. They form what is probably the most remarkable recognition of the future of this Coast and of the wisdom of the federal ministry in that regard that has ever been published. The Colonist's telegram was as follows:

"Victoria is jubilant over the announcement of large federal expenditures in port improvements and the great drydock at Esquimalt. We would appreciate very much an expression of opinion by you for publication as to the significance of this federal policy in the development of the Pacific Coast."

First we draw attention to the fine spirit of the replies. They are all inspired by a spirit of warm friendliness. They lift the question dealt with far above the level of sectionalism and party politics. The replies from the Canadian mayors form a unique exhibition of that true Canadianism which looks upon the Dominion as a country having vast interests in common, a country whose people are inspired with national conceptions, and who have learned to grasp that, though thousands of miles may separate the West from the East, it is not too far for hands of friendship to be extended in cordial sympathy and congratulation. It is a great thing to know that the Dominion is bound together from Ocean to Ocean by hands of steel, but it is even a greater thing to know that there is also a bond of common interests, common aspirations and common rejoicing in each other's prosperity. We know that we speak for every citizen of Victoria, when we say to our Canadian brothers, whose congratulations we have the gratification of printing, that their good feeling is most heartily reciprocated. In the most Western Outpost of Empire, and that their sentiment of Canadian unity is fully shared by us all.

The very hearty feeling towards this city expressed in the telegrams from the cities in the Coast states is very welcome. In those cities the future of the western shore of the continent is appreciated in the fullest degree. They, like ourselves, are looking forward to great things. They know what the future now rapidly developing may become. They are keen to seize upon the opportunities which it is sure to offer. In a sense they are our rivals as they are rivals of each other, but the rivalry is so full of optimism that no room is left for jealousy. We thank them in the name of all Victorians for their kind words and we wish them every success in the expanding sphere of prosperity.

A notable feature of these telegrams is the recognition of the importance of Victoria from a commercial and naval point of view. We have been accustomed to think that perhaps this was not as fully appreciated elsewhere as it ought to be. Other places had striven so hard and so successfully to keep themselves in the limelight, that Victoria's place on the national stage seemed to be in danger of being overlooked; but the moment an expression of opinion was invited as to what these new developments mean, there came responses from points separated by thousands of miles, showing that Victoria's

place on the map of the course of progress is known and acknowledged. To this happy result they have been diverse contributing factors. The manner in which this city has of recent years been represented at Ottawa, the work of the Development League, the mission of the delegations which visited the federal capital this year and last year and the publicity thereby given to the claims made by Victoria as a great potential commercial port, have all contributed to concentrate attention to this city, as it has never before been concentrated. Efforts in this direction have been rendered easier than they could have otherwise been by the great policy of development embracing the whole Province and consequently Vancouver Island and Victoria, for which credit must especially be given to one of Victoria's representatives in the Legislature and the Provincial Premier, Sir Richard McBride, and last, but by no means least, the prompt and liberal response made by Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and his colleagues. All these factors, and doubtless others, have combined to place Victoria before the eyes of Canada and the world in a manner that only a few years ago would hardly have been thought possible. The telegrams from the mayors demonstrate this.

The telegrams also show a remarkable unity of treatment in regard to the policy which Mr. Borden has inaugurated. It is difficult to conceive of anything, short of a general election, which could be regarded as a more emphatic and universal endorsement of it. We have no desire, in speaking of a matter of equal interest to all, no matter to what political party they may belong, to introduce anything in the nature of an expression of a partisan character, but we may be permitted to say that the remarkable consensus of opinion exhibited in these telegrams must be welcome to the Prime Minister and his colleagues and serve as encouragement for them to go forward in their great work of Canadian development. They show that the heart of the Canadian people beats responsive to every effort by those who have charge of their destinies, to advance the welfare of any part of the Dominion. The telegrams afford convincing and uncollected testimony as to the place which Mr. Borden has won in his short term of office in the confidence and approval of the country.

Of the deep significance of the whole matter it is hard to speak except in what may seem to be the language of exaggeration. A great thing has been accomplished, how great a thing perhaps even those of us who have striven to bring it about, cannot at all adequately realize. Experience shows how vastly greater than is anticipated are the results of a broad and vigorous policy based upon natural conditions. The recognition of Victoria, as the Dominion Government has given it, is a recognition of the unalterable facts of geography. These facts are a solid basis to build upon, but none of us is far-sighted enough to see the whole magnitude of the superstructure that will be reared upon it. Here we are, upon ground that is of interest not only locally, but nationally and imperially. The work that is about to be done here is work for all Canada and for the whole Empire. No one can be so blind as not to see that it is essential for British interests, commercial and otherwise, that here, on the very margin of the greatest of the oceans, there shall be a port of the first rank in point of commerce and defence. We have nothing to say in criticism of other ports. From the bottom of our hearts we wish them God-speed in everything that may tend to promote their welfare. But we think we see Victoria standing in a place in the world-encompassing zone of Empire to which no other port can hope to aspire. Whether or not that means the building-up here of the greatest city on the Western Coast of Canada, we do not know, and do not greatly care. All we ask is that Victoria may become what Nature has fitted her to be—a port where commerce may centre under most favorable conditions, a point whereon may rest in some measure the prestige of the British name on the waters of the Pacific. This, we hope, is the high destiny of our city, and we know we speak for every Victorians when we thank Mr. Borden and his colleagues for having enabled us to take so great a step forward upon a glorious career.

ENCOURAGE SHIPBUILDING

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that encouragement would be extended to the shipbuilding in Canada by asking British firms, receiving contracts from the Government for the construction of vessels, to set up yards in Canada and build the vessels here. This is a very significant statement, because it must be followed up by the granting of such concessions to the industry as will make it possible for builders to comply with the request and make bids that will be something like on a parity with those that would be received on vessels to be constructed in the United Kingdom. It seems probable, therefore, that a further announcement of Government policy in this regard may be expected at an early date. In the estimates is an item of \$1,000,000 for Government vessels, and if these are to be built in Canada, the Government must pay a considerable advance on the price which British shipbuilders could quote, or take such steps as may be necessary to make a lower tender possible.

While Mr. Hazen referred especially to British firms, it is obvious that, if such a condition as he suggested is attached to contracts, it would ensure greatly to the advantage of Canadian shipbuilding plants. For example, in the case of a contract for a ship to be built on the Pacific Coast, our local concerns would have no occasion to fear competition from builders from the United Kingdom who would have to come here and establish plants, at least they would have no present reason for anticipating such competition, whatever the future might develop. Therefore, Mr. Hazen's announcement may be construed as intended to mean that the Government intends to place Canadian builders in a position to hold their own in what must inevitably become a great industry in the Dominion.

The public will wait with interest such further statements as may be forthcoming on this exceedingly important question. Canadian shipbuilders have waited long and patiently for anything like practical encouragement to enlarge their plants, and anything resembling assistance in a competition in which they are under a heavy handicap.

ROADS AND ROAD-MAKING

Mr. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works, will leave for England shortly, and during his absence will attend the meeting of the International Good Roads Congress to be held in London. At that gathering Mr. Taylor will meet men representing road-making in many parts of the world, but he will encounter few, if any, whose sphere of operations is greater or whose problems are more difficult than his own. While his object will be to learn, no doubt he will be able to give valuable advice to others who are engaged in that very important branch of public work.

Before Mr. Taylor leaves we would like to direct his attention and that of Sir Richard McBride to certain improvements on the Malahat Drive, that seem to be not only necessary, but urgent. The suggestions which follow have been made by one who has often occasion to motor over the Drive and has been giving it close study. Experience of a person who drives his own car is invaluable in a matter of this kind, for it enables him to speak with knowledge instead of only from theory. On the Malahat Drive there are certain danger points, not dangerous if everything goes right, but very much so if anything goes seriously wrong, such as a car getting out of control, an actual or probable collision, the skidding of a car, and so on. These points are on the sharp turns, and the danger is chiefly to the car that is on the down grade. The suggestion is that at these turns, of which there are several, trestles shall be built for a roadway to be used by cars on the down grade. What is meant could be made very clear by the use of a diagram, but a good idea can be formed if we use the letter U as illustrating one of the curves around the sides of a ravine. The open part of the letter is supposed to be towards the precipice, and the down-grade is from left to right. When a car reaches the left-hand side of the curve it has to make a sharp turn and another when leaving the right-hand side. Both these points are dangerous, for it is obvious that there is a chance on this left-hand side that the car may get out of control or be forced out of the line of safety and be plunged into the ravine, and on the right-hand side it may, for the same reason, be plunged over the precipice. But if the two outer curves, represented by the top points of the letter were joined by a trestle, the car would have a straight run. It happens that these curves on the Drive are so situated that cars on the down-grade would take the trestle simply by following the ordinary rule of the road and keeping to the left, while the curve around the sides of the ravine would be free for the use of cars on the up-grade. These trestles would also serve as loops around which a car could be turned when the motorist wished to retrace his course. This looks like a very practical and

efficient plan whereby the Malahat Drive can be made as free from danger as any highway in the country.

Mr. Taylor's attention is also invited to the following suggestion: Let the highways of the Province be divided into sections of defined extent, and let each road foreman be given charge of a section, under supervision of the road superintendent. Let each section be numbered, and let sign boards be set up at convenient intervals bearing the name of the road, the name and address of the superintendent, the number of the section, and the name and address of the road foreman. These sign-boards might also be used as mile-posts. A person using the road and discovering any cause of complaint would know to whom to make it, and the public would know who was entitled to the responsibility for the condition of the road. A repair gang should be kept constantly in the field and the duty of each foreman should be to see that his section is kept in good shape, summer and winter, reporting of course to his superintendent in all serious cases. Competition in efficient work might be encouraged by a system of bonuses.

The people of the Province appreciate very highly the painstaking devotion of Mr. Taylor to his very onerous and responsible task in this branch of the departmental work. He is very fortunate in having in Mr. Foster, the Deputy Minister, an official who enters into his work with an appreciation of its very great importance. Referring especially to the vicinity of Victoria, mention may be made of the able and intelligent manner in which Mr. Peter Campbell, who is road superintendent for the Island south of Shawnigan, discharges the duties of his office. He is in the field constantly. Last year he traveled upwards of 10,000 miles in overseeing the road work under his supervision, or an average of more than 30 miles a day. Perhaps this explains very largely the excellent condition of the roads under his supervision.

A GOOD CELEBRATION

Yesterday's celebration, viewed from every standpoint, was easily the most successful yet held in Victoria. The weather was glorious, the crowds greater than ever, the attractions more numerous and the spirit of enjoyment more marked. The day served to illustrate in a striking fashion how rapidly the population of the city is growing. We have no doubt that the traffic statistics of the local tramway company will show a very great increase over those for Victoria Day last year. Thousands of excursionists from the Provincial Mainland and the American side were in evidence, and many expressions of delight at the arrangements were heard. The day was a happy omen of the many visitors we may expect here during Carnival Week, for it is very evident that the city, as a holiday centre, is gaining in popularity each year.

SIR RICHARD AND THE NAVY

Sir Richard McBride in his address at Vancouver on Friday translated into words what should be the thoughts of all Canadians on the naval question. In deprecating the position taken by some opponents of Mr. Borden's attitude he asked if it was necessary for the British authorities to say that the Empire was in need or in peril. Great Britain's history shows that she has never asked for help, and there is every indication that she never will. If Canada were to wait until Britain pleaded with her to come to her assistance towards Imperial defence, but an attitude of this kind, as the Premier pointed out in his admirable speech, would mean that Canadians would be unworthy to be the progeny of illustrious ancestors. This attitude is, we believe, shared in by very few people in this country. The Dominion has chosen the right course by giving immediate and effective aid to the Motherland. Action has been unhappily delayed by the opposition which Mr. Borden met with in the House of Commons, but that does not mean that there has been any change in the general sentiment of the country. The Dominion knows that her three dreadnoughts will be very useful to Great Britain, and as Sir Richard McBride says, that fact ought to be sufficient to insure the gift being made. That is the broadest kind of patriotism which recognizes that Imperial obligations should be shared in by all who enjoy the protection of the British flag.

A moving picture show, depicting war as it really is, would be the greatest peace agency that could be devised.

The disaster which marred the Victoria Day celebration at Long Beach, Cal., will arouse widespread sympathy. It serves, although in a very sorrowful manner, to draw attention to the international character of the celebration of the 24th. Our American cousins do more than come over here and join with us in honoring the memory of an illustrious queen. They hold simultaneous celebrations on their own soil. It is matter for very deep regret that one of these gatherings should have led to such a loss of life.

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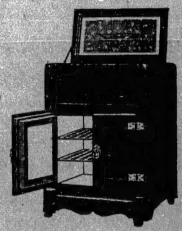
The visible cooking, trap covers at the bottom of the oven that make the heating of the oven more rapid, or reduces the heat at will; also the fact that explosions are impossible are features worthy of special notice.

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 Jelly Moulds, with fluted side, at each, 60c and 50c
 Flat Cake Tins, "The Excelsior," fitted with a cutter that removes the cake without fear of breaking it. Price 15c
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 Dredge Box, japanned, at 10c
 Flour Sifters, "The Standard," a reliable article at 25c
 Wire Vegetable Boilers, 8-inch at 20c, and 7-inch at 15c
 Extension Strainers, at each 35c
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Gravy Strainers at each, 20c, 15c and 10c
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Bell Piano, in mahogany case, a beautiful instrument. Regular \$475. Now\$385

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We now offer the best White Granulated Sugar, made from sugar cane, at prices that can please all:
100 lbs., \$6.75; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$1.85.

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Men's Sweater Coats

With Roll Collar

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Hats—St. Margaret Kilt
Costumes and Jersey Suits

At

Arthur Holmes

1314 Broad St., Duck Block

SURVEYORS SOON TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK

Locating Pacific Great Eastern Railway at Horseshoe Bay Progresses—Rights-of-Way Obtained.

Within ten days the surveyors working on the location of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway at Horseshoe Bay will have completed their work, and they will then come into the city with their plans and field notes on which the engineers will base their work of determining the exact route of the line, says The Vancouver World.

If the North and West Vancouver property owners are agreeable, work will start on the construction of the line from Lonsdale Avenue out to Dunbar and Point Atkinson at once. The railway is prepared to commence grading operations within two weeks of the receipt of a general request from the property owners to build the line and operate cars on terms previously published.

Practically seventy-five per cent of property owners have already signified their willingness to the passage of the railway through their properties. Officials of the company have assured property owners that where property is destroyed by its passage it will indemnify owners.

The committee at work on the matter has been busy for the last few weeks. As yet little opposition to the coming of the railway has developed, and expropriation proceedings, except in a few isolated cases, are not expected to be necessary.

Mr. P. Welch, one of the vice-presidents of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and a member of the well-known railway contracting firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart, returned this morning from a short business trip to Spokane. He was met here by his brother, Mr. Martin Welch, also well known in railway contracting circles, who came down from Yale yesterday. They are registered at the Vancouver, and will be in the city for a couple of days on business.

In reply to queries regarding the progress of P. G. E. surveys over that difficult portion of the route from Point Atkinson along the shores of Howe Sound to Newport, Mr. P. Welch stated that it was expected the final choice from three routes, to which the selection had narrowed down, would be made within the next few days. It was largely a question of grade and economy in tunnel driving. The object sought was, of course, to get the line as straight as possible, and not having to bore too many tunnels. It was going to be impossible, he believed, to avoid having at least six or seven short tunnels and one fairly long one.

Concrete embankments will cut an important figure in the construction of the line along Howe Sound and a liberal use of reinforced concrete will be materially in avoiding many curves over that portion of the line. There is no question about the foundation being good and much tunnel work and dozens of curves will be avoided by deep cuttings and concrete embankments built to carry the rails, which, for the greater portion of the distance, will be located about ten feet above extreme high water mark.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

Statement of Hon. Frank Oliver Not Warranted—To Be Brought Before Board of Trade

Prominent citizens of Nelson yesterday were indignant at the statement made in the House on Monday by Hon. Frank Oliver, during the discussion of the lead bounty extension, to the effect that the whole population of Kootenay was not greater than it was ten years ago, says The Nelson News.

Census bulletins show that the population of Kootenay increased from 21,862 in 1901 to 30,772 in 1911, an increase of 58.88 per cent during the period.

"I am surprised that Hon. Frank Oliver, a Westerner, who should know something of British Columbia, should have made a statement of that nature, which, coming from a former Minister of the Crown, is likely to do damage to this section of British Columbia. He had only to have looked at the census bulletins to have seen that the population of Kootenay had increased very materially during the period mentioned. In fact, the increase of 58 per cent is high when it is compared with the average increase over the whole of the Dominion during the ten years, which was about 15 per cent, remarked one business man, who declared his intention of bringing the matter before the board of trade in order that the statement of the former Liberal Minister of the Interior might be officially refuted."

Hon. Frank Oliver's statement as reported by the Western Associated Press was:

"Mr. Oliver said that there were fewer people in the Kootenay today than there were a year ago, and that the whole population today was not greater than it was ten years ago, when the lead bounties were first given. Since there were no more men in the Kootenay as a result of the bounty, and as these did not get any more, he did not see the force of the argument put forward by the Government speakers."

Dolaura at Seattle

The Hon. James Dunsmuir's palatial steam yacht Dolaura was in Seattle Harbor on Empire Day with a party of Victorians on board. She will leave on the return voyage today.

Malta Repairing Engines

The Welsford steamer Malta, Capt. Carruthers, which brought a cargo of coal from Australia to Vancouver, is still anchored in the stream at that port undergoing extensive engine repairs. The date of her departure is now regarded as problematical.

THE SHRINE OF FASHION

A Bountiful Array of Mid-Season's Wearables, Attractively Priced

One-Quarter Off Untrimmed Shapes

An exact saving of twenty-five cents on every dollar spent on purchasing untrimmed shapes. Every shape untrimmed that is shown in our Millinery Salon goes at this price reduction. Included are many lately arrived New York models as well as directly imported numbers from abroad. Any desired color or large array. Below we quote a few style shape will be found here in of our prices:

Regular \$3.00 Shapes now ..\$2.25
Regular \$5.00 Shapes now ..\$3.75
Regular \$7.50 Shapes now ..\$5.65
Regular \$10.00 shapes now \$7.50



Smart Millinery at \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50

At these prices we exhibit a large and magnificent array denoting every new style influence lately introduced, and colors that are now very prominent. These include many smart tailored effects, and others are artistically designed and trimmed by our staff of competent designers. Visit our salon on Monday, as you'll find your exact required hat at prices that will create your deepest enthusiasm.

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR—Every new feature in shapes and trimmings used is strongly represented; all colors shown. Priced up from\$1.25

\$25 and \$30 Suits for \$15

Smart tailored and demi-tailored styles are shown in a wonderful range of materials and colors. Styles denote many pleasing features in designing. Prominent is the cutaway and belted at back effects. All garments are perfectly finished, and were surprising value at regular prices, but for tomorrow and continuing all week, we have priced them at ..\$15.00

Fancy Model Suits One Fifth Off

This drastic price reduction at such an early season will create a steady rush in our Suit Section Monday. All are directly imported models from New York city and abroad. Every new trimming and design feature is prominently displayed, with the slashed effects in coat styles and the popular draped skirts featured. Materials are eponge, brocaded silks, serges, hairline stripes, fancy mixtures, etc. An excellent variety is shown. Prices ranging up from \$40.00. Now selling up from\$32.00

Three Specially - Priced Waists for Monday

Middy Waists, \$1.25

Made of fine quality duck, of soft, even weave, cut on the most popular lines, has deep self or contrasting material collar and cuff trimmings; button or lace at front styles; sizes 32 to 42. Specially priced for Monday at\$1.25

Fancy Lawn Waists, \$1.50

Hundreds of pretty styles in fine sheer lawn and French mull Waists, shown in high or low neck styles, with exquisite fine laces and embroideries used in trimmings. Short or three-quarter length sleeve shown. Sizes 34 to 42. Priced for Monday at\$1.50

Another Line, at \$2.50

Very attractive style, in neat embroidered fronts, or with set-in lace and embroidery insertions, tucked back and sleeves with lace edging; high neck, with three-quarter length sleeve. Sizes 34 to 42. All one price ..\$2.50

Hosiery and Underwear—Very large and complete stock at prices that will convince you of Finch Value-giving.

Finch & Finch

Yates St.

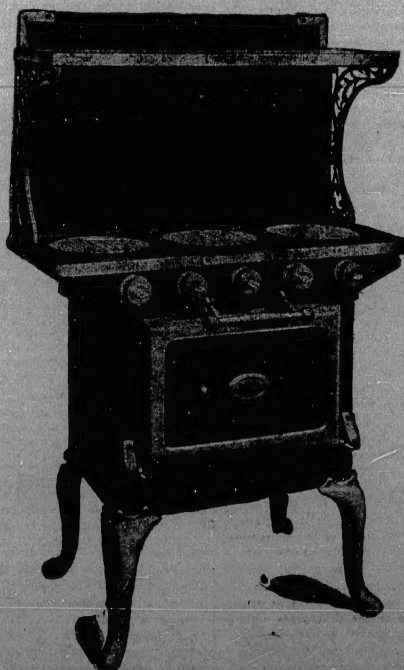
LADIES' OUTFITTERS

Yates St.

Crisp Whitewear—Many new arrivals have given an added charm to our showing. Included is domestic as well as French hand-mades.

"THE MODERN ELECTRIC SHOP"

The Most Successful Electric Range on the Market



Creech-Hughes Electric Co.

1103 Douglas Street, Next Corner Fort

Phone 466

Telephone Courtesy

ANYONE who uses the telephone, be he operator or patron, aristocrat or plebeian, should practice telephone courtesy. He should speak neither too loud nor too low, but should endeavor to put a smile into his voice, and not tears, doubt or accusation.

Many people on taking down the receiver will shout: "Who's this?" and not getting an answer will say: "Who are you, anyway?" This is followed up with: "What do you want?" All of which is quite useless, absurd and inopportune.

Anyone taking down the receiver should announce who he is. If you were a salesman, on entering an office, you would not shout at the first man you met: "Who is this?" or "Who are you?"

When you call on a person you have never met before you certainly do not demand that he should reveal his identity until you have first revealed yours. You hand out your card, or you say: "I am Ali Baba, of East Aurora." You moderate your voice and speak pleasantly.

On taking down the receiver, either to answer a call or to put one in, when you get your party, say: "This is Mr. Brown who is speaking." Just assume a pleasant attitude of mind, and your voice will follow.

—Elbert Hubbard, in The Philistine.

The British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

Victoria, B. C.



You cannot afford brain-boggling

NA-DRU-CO

stop them in quick time and

do not contain either

opium or any other

your

100 Feet Waterfrontage at Outer Harbor . . . A Snap

This piece of property is right opposite the new break-water and piers.

Price for the Whole Thing Only **\$10,500**

Terms can be arranged. For sale exclusively by us. We have purchasers for Agreements of Sale.

INSURANCE—We write every kind of Insurance

Monk, Monteith & Co. Ltd.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Corner Government and Broughton Streets Phone 1402

New York Models in Light Summer Suits

What could be nicer on a warm day than the touch of cool linen?

The new models we are showing are strictly tailored of a heavy crash linen in Balkan and Russian Blouse effects, and Novelties. Their simple elegance of style will delight you as much as you will appreciate their enviable coolness.

Two very smart lines that will interest you are our Linen Dust Coats with plain or fancy collars and cuffs, and New York Model Coats in mercerized linen, collars and wide cuffs of ratine, in fawns, browns, greys and copan, with blue and white piping or other trimmings. Visit our showrooms and inspect these models.

Dynes & Eddington

Ladies' High-Class Ready-to-Wear
723 Yates St. Phone 3983



OUR STORE

THE most noteworthy point about our store is its solid reliability. People who come here in response to our ads find the advantages we offer. Our high qualities, our modest prices, our remarkable assortments of GROCERIES, MEATS, DELICATESSENS (imported and home-made), CANNED GOODS, BREAD, PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, WINES and LIQUORS, etc., and our many conveniences—are facts, not theories, which bring to us daily new customers.

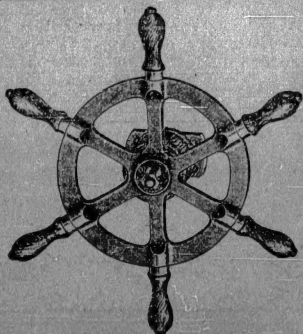
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"Reception"
—Ceylon's Best

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Phones: Grocery 178 and 179
Butcher 2678, Liquor 2677

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When You Want Something For Your Launch In a Hurry

Get it where stocks are large and service good.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

THE SHIP CHANDLERS

1202 Wharf Street

Phones 14 and 15

NEWS OF THE CITY

Agricultural Commission.—The Provincial Agricultural Commission will resume its sessions tomorrow at Golden, where the farmers are displaying a great interest in the investigation.

Lecture on Strathcona Park.—Colonel R. H. Thompson will give an address, illustrated with stereoscopic views on the subject of Strathcona Park at the rooms of the Progress Club, Vancouver, on the evening of Friday, 30th inst.

Evangelists Coming.—Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Messrs. Charles M. Alexander, Ralph Norton, personal work director, and Harkness, the well-known Australian pianist, will arrive here on the S. S. Niagara next week.

Taps Fort George.—Pat Burns, the Canadian cattle king of Calgary, will open a branch market at Fort George, and his company will proceed immediately with the erection of an abattoir for the killing and cold storage of beef.

Pre-emption Inspector.—Pre-emption Inspector Wallace, who left Victoria the other day, has taken up permanent residence in South Fort George. Mr. Wallace is one of the newly appointed officers, whose duty it is to see that the pre-emptors live up to the new and more stringent regulations.

Field Crop Competitions.—Entries for the field crop competition are being received by the Department of Agriculture from the different farmers' institutes throughout the Province. The officials in charge report much interest being manifested by the farmers in this competition.

Wharf at Sidney.—At Sidney repairs are being effected at the wharf of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company. These are necessary to keep the present structure in good order. The company intends to erect a new wharf but cannot do so until the Vancouver rights for which it is applying are granted.

Oak Bay Council Meets.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Oak Bay Council will be held tomorrow evening at the Municipal Hall, at 8 o'clock, but beyond the consideration of what steps must follow on the Vancouver Government's allocation for a wharf and breakwater, the business expected will be of a routine character.

Kermesse Prizes.—Miss Marion Dunsmuir, Miss Mary Doull, Miss Mallett, Mrs. A. B. Jackson, 145 Oscar Street, Mrs. Rendell, and Mr. J. H. Edmonds were winners in the butterfly and pineapple contests at the Navy League Chapter stall at the Kermesse, and can obtain their prizes by applying to the regent, Mrs. W. J. Roper.

Mr. G. M. Whittington Dead.—The death occurred in Vancouver, Friday, of Mr. George Mansell Whittington, aged 25, son of Rev. Dr. R. Whittington, one of the pioneer ministers of British Columbia and also a professor of the University of Tokyo, Japan. The deceased, who was born in Tokio, and well known in Victoria, had poor health for the last five months, but his death was unexpected.

Preparing Camp at Sidney.—Preparations are well in hand for the Summer camp at Sidney of the Royal Canadian Militia. Major Carey of the Royal Engineers has arranged for the laying on of water to the camp and also inspected the wharf, which is unsafe for the landing of troops. He intimated his intention of at once communicating with the authorities in order that the necessary repairs to this structure be commenced forthwith, so that they may be completed before the time of the arrival of the soldiers.

Band Concert Programmes.—The following programmes will be played by the Fifth Regiment band this afternoon at Beacon Hill Park: March, "United Empire"; Hughes' overture, "Foot and Heel"; Suppe: Valse de Concert, "Militaire"; Waldteufel: selection, "Il Trovatore"; Verdi: cornet solo, "A Dream of Paradise"; Gray: Bandmaster's Hiccups; songs from Die Gleichedene Frau; Leo Fall: Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling"; Haydn: Grand Selection of Patriotic Songs; Miller: Paraphrase "Maiden in the Robe"; March, "Our Glorious Flag"; Roschner: God Save the King.

Amazed at Development.—Mr. George D. McKay, Provincial Timber Inspector, has returned from an inspection trip which took him into the Hope district, and expressed gratification at the development in that district. He was amazed at the great development since his last visit there four years ago, he said. Mr. McKay found snow on the Coquihalla Trail between Hope and Nicola. He said he does not expect any damage from floods in the Chilliwack Valley, unless the mountain thaw is delayed so that the water comes down during the high tide period of next month.

Women's Missionary Society.—The twenty-second annual convention of the British Columbia branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was most successful. Throughout the whole convention there was a good attendance and on the opening day a record was created. The reports of the committees indicate in a small measure the amount of work and the good that has been done by the society during the past year, and those who take an active part in the missionary work feel well rewarded with the progress made. The officers were re-elected with one exception, Mrs. Derbyshire, of Vancouver, being returned as treasurer to take the place of Miss K. Nixon, resigned. Mrs. J. P. Betts was re-elected president, Mrs. Adams, of Victoria, vice-president; Mrs. F. B. Stacey, of Vancouver, corresponding secretary.

General Reorganization.—A general reorganization of the militia regiments of the Lower Mainland, together with a change in the staff of the 10th Regiment of Fusiliers, with headquarters in New Westminster, will probably go into effect in the very near future. For some time it has been rumored that a change in the command of the 104th was contemplated and it is now unofficially announced that J. D. Taylor, M.P., will assume command, vice Lieut.-Col. Johnston, who has tendered his resignation to the Militia Department at Ottawa. The change will probably not take effect until the regiment returns from the annual encampment, which will be held at Sidney, Vancouver Island, in the latter part of June and the beginning of July. Mr. Taylor has

been connected with military units practically all his life, having served in the Royal Scots at Montreal, the Governor-General's Sharpshooters through the Riel Rebellion, and was also a lieutenant in the 8th Regiment at Victoria, resigning his post when he moved to New Westminster.

BOY SCOUTS HOLD AN EXCELLENT PARADE

Youngsters Go Through Smart Drill, Earning Favorable Comment on All Sides

The local brigade of Boy Scouts held an excellent parade, rally and demonstration of scout work yesterday morning, evoking much praise from the numerous onlookers. At 9:15 the various troops, headed by the newly formed Bugle Band under Bandmaster J. Stuckey, marched from the corner of Cook and Yates Streets to Douglas, thence to Cormorant, and along Government Street to Beacon Hill Park. Acting District Commissioner Capt. R. H. Woolson being in charge, with Scoutmaster J. E. Andrews acting as adjutant. Arriving at the park the brigade formed round the saluting base in a circular rally, and the Union Jack was saluted, while the band sounded the general salute. The brigade then formed up in review order, and the commissioner for British Columbia, Lt. Col. J. A. Hall, inspected the various troops. The parade state of the troops were as follows: First troop, 12; second troop, 13; third troop, 17; fourth troop, 6; fifth troop, 6; seventh troop, 22; eighth troop, 2; tenth troop, 8; eleventh troop, 9; Strawberry Vale, 8; Metehosh, 2. Making a total of 116 officers and scouts.

At a whistle blast from the assistant commissioner all scouts dismissed and in a few seconds there was not a scout to be seen, but at a second blast the brigade was in correct formation again, all scouts falling in very smartly crying their respective patrol calls.

The troops were then taken charge of by their respective scoutmasters, and proceeded to demonstrate their ability in the numerous subjects which the Boy Scout movement embraces. First Troop gave a display of first aid, knotting, splicing and blind boxing under Scoutmaster H. H. Woolson, the latter display causing much merriment. Second Troop, under Scoutmaster Godson, made quite an interesting camp scene in which were included tent pitching, cooking and boxing. Third Troop's contribution to the programme was signalling, both Morse and semaphore with flags, and also by wireless, under the direction of Scoutmaster H. R. Selfe, together with realistic treatment of first aid to an injured man with a broken thigh and scalp wound, under Assistant Sergeant Majors Anthony and Brown. Fourth Troop participated in the Bugle Band, as did also Sixth Troop, Scoutmaster Davy assisting greatly in this connection. Seventh Troop gave as their display signalling, first aid, tent pitching, the signalling was done by both Morse and semaphore methods in flag waving under Assistant Sergeant Major Victor Ward's direction, with good results, while the first aid and stretcher drill conducted under Assistant Sergeant Major Thomas Grant attracted a very large number of spectators. A tent was pitched in a very short time under the scoutmaster and Frank Ward's direction, the same being "erected" with the rapidity and loaded into the tree wagon. The Tenth Troop, Scoutmaster M. Brinkman, gave creditable demonstrations of fire-lighting, physical drill, first aid and signalling, while Twelfth Troop rendered a fine exhibition of pyramids, first aid and signalling.

Seventh Troop was then awarded the brigade flag for the largest turnout and took up a position at the head of the column, and the brigade marched smartly back to town via Government and Yates Streets, at about twelve o'clock. Great credit and praise is due to the scoutmasters and scouts for the splendid state of all round efficiency obtaining in all troops, for favorable comment on all sides was expressed at the smart appearance of the lads.

HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Hurled to the ground as the car in which he was riding crashed into a rock alongside the roadway and was overturned, Mr. W. W. Staples, of the Victoria Blue Print and Map Company, received a bad gash on the head and was severely bruised last evening at 7:15 o'clock on the Cadboro Bay Road between Lansdowne Road and Bay Street.

Mr. Staples was accompanying Mr. W. S. Benson, the latter driving the car, No. 1833. They were travelling towards Cadboro Bay, and at the point of accident Mr. Benson had let out the car with the intention of speeding up a trifling matter. Staples' wheels struck a rock, it is not certain, but the car swerved sharply and dashed across the roadway into the ditch, crashing into a rock and telephone pole and being completely overturned. Both occupants were thrown out, but Mr. Benson escaped without injury. Mr. Staples was stunned. Mr. Benson hailed a passing car and Mr. Staples was rushed to the Royal Jubilee Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Home. He will be confined to the hospital for a day or two. The car was badly smashed, its upper works being demolished.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 P. M., May 24, 1913.

SYNOPSIS.—The barometer has fallen to the northward, and a fair weather with gentle winds along the Northern Coast may extend to this vicinity. The weather has been fair and moderately warm from the Coast eastward to Saskatchewan.

TEMPERATURE		
	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	48	56
Vancouver	48	56
Kamloops	45	54
Seattle	46	54
Prince Rupert	44	52
Allyn	44	52
Dawson, T.	26	48
Calgary, Alta.	49	57
Edmonton	48	56
Portland, Ore.	54	62
San Francisco, Cal.	54	62
SATURDAY		
Highest	54	
Lowest	44	
Average	49	
Bright sunshine 9 hrs. 42 mins.		

Corsets

We have received another large shipment of "Crompton's Perfect-Fitting Corsets" in many styles; all sizes, all prices, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

HYGEIAN WAISTS

For children and ladies, from 50c to \$1.25.

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House 636 Yates St.
Agents for Butterick Patterns

CUT GLASS



Gifts Will Look Well

On the buffet or table at all times, but they will add immensely to the beauty of the display at the home of the bride when given.

As Wedding Presents

The taste and refinement of style and workmanship in the Lamps, Bowls, etc., we are showing will delight the severest critic. See our display when choosing a present.
Bowls, up to \$20, from our Special Value, at \$4.00
Vases, up to \$50, from . . . \$3.00
Cream and Sugar Bowls, up to \$16, from \$3.00
Comport Dishes, quite new design, from \$1.50
Bonbonnières, Flower Baskets, Punch Bowls, etc.
The new design in stone engraved Comports can be had in sets of a dozen or half dozen.

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler
915 Government Street



Try It Out

Is the title of a booklet which suggests the idea of now placing with this company a proportion of the estate you hope to leave to wife and children.

This proportion of the estate is to be placed in trust for the beneficiary.

The advantage is that you could now judge of the success which would probably be secured to your estate in the hands of this company when you are gone.

Write for a copy.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY,
Local Manager

REALLY! You'll Enjoy Your Meals Far Better at THE TEA KETTLE

Miss Woodbridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

GERMAN-CANADIAN TRUST CO. LTD.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

Alvo von Alvensleben, Pres. W. V. Coons, Mng. Dir.
639 Fort Street Phone 2445

VICTORIA DAY

There are some people who say that Victoria has had her day, and there are others that say Victoria never will have much of a day, but we maintain that every day is Victoria Day, and will continue to be so for some time to come. The millions of dollars being spent here by the Government and individual companies shows the faith the Government officials and capitalists have in the future of this city. There has been a lot of money made here in the past few years, and there will be a lot more made in the next few. You who believe that there is no more money to be made here are certainly a long way off the path, and we would like to put you back on. We can show you where you can make money now, and where you will make money here for a long time to come. If you are one of the skeptical, we would like to have a talk with you.

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4 to 9, 1913

Diamond Rings

Each, \$25.00 and \$20.00

We are showing in our window two trays of Rings, priced at \$25.00 and \$20.00 each respectively. If you are thinking of buying a pretty Ring at a moderate price, do not miss these.

REDFERN & SON

The Diamond Specialists
1211-1213 Douglas Street, Phone 118 Established 1862

To Builders and Contractors

Before ordering material for Interior Finishing, examine

Am-I-Wud Panelling
In Plain and Hardwood Finish
Samples and Prices on Application

R. ANGUS
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LADIES, BE CAREFUL

Choose your tailor as you would your doctor. If we haven't made a suit for you yet—then try us this season.

John Brown & Co.

Merchant Tailors
1618 Government Street
Phone 4462



UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Mount Tolmie Victoria, B. C.
Warden, R. V. Harvey, M.A. Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, Esq.
Summer Term begins April 23. For Prospectus, apply to The Bureau.

LINENS AND SILKS
Arrived from the Orient large assortment of Chinese and Japanese goods of every description, such as grass linen and silk hose, etc. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices reasonable.
QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
1724 Government Street

A Summer Paradise THE "WHITE HOUSE"
On Fulford Harbor
Rooms, tents, hot baths, dainty meals, boating, bathing, fishing, etc.
Write: Manager.

Cowichan Lake Waterfront

We have for sale the last remaining block of choice lake frontage opposite Lakeside Hotel, containing 80 acres, with 1,240 feet waterfront. Land is partly in clover. Soil first quality, sandy loam, clay sub-soil, two-thirds level, balance rising; overlooking the lake. Main road and C. N. R. extension surveyed through property. This would subdivide advantageously.

At prevailing prices this piece is easily worth \$300 per acre. We can deliver for a few days at \$210, with 1-4 cash, balance easy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENTS
636 VIEW ST. PHONE 3246

Open Daily Until 10 p.m.

SALE OF SEA GRASS CHAIRS

New shipment, and they all go on the bargain counter today. Prices \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50. For 50c we can put rockers on any of them.

1601-3 Government St., Cor. of Cormorant *Christie's Importing Co.* Phone 2862 P. O. Box 201

A CHRISTIE SHOE—HONEST RIGHT THROUGH

"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON"

"Sorosis" Shoes are the acme of style, comfort and durability for particular ladies. The new models in Tan, Black and Grey Suede are the crowning product of the "Sorosis" Factory \$6.00

PHONE 131 *Christies* Cor. Government and Johnson

Sale of Cigars 25 for \$1.50 50 for \$3.00

"H. B." Pantelas
El Raymo
William Pitt (Rothschilds)
Tuckett's Marguerite
Potlatch (Clubhouse)
Extra Special Window Display—See It Today

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Family Wine and Spirit Merchants
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We have a large assortment from which to select, with PRICES TO SUIT ALL

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Phone 643 Electrical Contractors 1607 Douglas St. Opposite City Hall

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Cor. Langley & Broughton Streets
Phones 4169 and 4170

CHARLIE HOY

Merchant Tailor

LADIES' SUITS, regular \$25, for... \$20
GENTS' SUITS, regular \$20, for... \$15

1615 STORE STREET

Holiday Today

We have gone a-fishing, but will be ready on Monday to execute any orders you may wish to give us.

We would specially draw your attention to our large stock of Adjustable Window Screens 11 Sizes, 75c to 25c. Better get yours Monday, before the flies get in.

R. A. BROWN & CO.

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A DOZEN STEPS FROM VATES

HOUSES BUILT ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

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ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
Corner Fort and Madonnas Aves.
TELEPHONE 1160

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Very Likely That Some Form of Reception Will Be Accorded
Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., and Mr. R. F. Green, M.P.

Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., and Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., are now en route to this city, having left Ottawa on Friday. It is understood that both representatives will spend but a short time here before returning to the federal capital to resume their seasonal duties. It has been suggested that, in view of the considerable achievements of both half of their constituents and the Province, both members should, on arrival, receive more than an ordinary measure of welcome—that some special method should be taken to signify how deeply their good work is appreciated, especially by Victoria. To this end it is likely that both gentlemen will be met at the dock by committees representative of the public bodies of the city and escorted to some hall; a banquet afterwards being one of the features.

The people of Kootenay, which riding Mr. Green represents, are intending to give him a warm welcome. In this connection The Cranbrook Prospector says:

Kootenay Preparing Welcome

Mr. Robert F. Green, M.P., will receive a royal welcome at Fernie on his return to Kootenay, after the close of the present session. While we have not complete details of the reception at hand, we learn that every British Columbia member of the House of Commons will be present. Hon. R. B. Borden, Premier of Canada; Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia; Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, premiers and members of the Provincial Legislature from Western Provinces, as well as a number of Eastern Provinces, are included in the invitations sent out. It is expected that over a thousand of the most prominent men of the Conservative party will attend. The reception is to be the greatest political event of the history of Western Canada. The name "Bob" Green, as his friends delight to call him, is well known in every household in the Province. As a trail-blazer of early days in British Columbia, as a business man, politician, and as a member of the House of Commons, he is known as one of the brightest and brainiest men of the West.

PICKPOCKETS ACTIVE

Visitors to Holiday Celebration Were the Victims of Crooks at Gorge Park

To suddenly realize that his pocketbook containing \$17 had disappeared and, while busy ascertaining whether the missing wallet might have strayed into another pocket, he was told that not his own, was the surprising experience of Mr. W. A. Robertson, a resident of Colwood, who enjoyed the holiday celebration at the Gorge Park yesterday afternoon. As after he had boarded a city-bound car at the Gorge and was feeling for his purse for confirmation that he discovered his loss. His property had disappeared. He remembered having it just before the crush to board the rush his pocket was picked. But how to account for the sudden pocketbook proved beyond Mr. Robertson's ability. There was nothing in this second wallet. Evidently it had been picked from some other participant in the afternoon's festivities and slipped to Mr. Robertson. Mr. John Mac, a visitor from Prince Rupert, was another individual who fell victim to the pickpockets. His purse containing \$100 was taken while himself and a woman friend were seated watching the crowds. He remembers that a stranger and a woman approached the bench upon which he and his companion were seated, the man getting into conversation with him. After a minute or two of conversation the other two departed and it was a short time later that Mr. Hart discovered his loss. The man ran which occurred every time a car pulled up at the Gorge by those who sought seats for the trip back to the city gave the pickpockets ample opportunity to ply their trade and the above complaints, together with reports of minor robberies, indicate that the thieves took advantage of the opportunity.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

One of the best fanned dances of the year was that given on Saturday, May 17, in the Lester Hall, Vancouver, by the Provincial Normal School Hockey Club, which eclipsed all previous gatherings held by that organization. The decorations were extremely well carried out, the hall being filled with striking proportions, being arranged with pink and white sweet peas and hanging papoose baskets full of flowers and amilies. Hockey sticks crossed upon the walls gave an appropriate touch, while on the orchestral balcony was a huge school pennant surrounded with flowers. The school colors prevailed in the decorations in the supper room, where a buffet supper was served from 11 to 12 p.m. As in the ballroom, there were numerous Indian baskets filled with purple and yellow flowers. In the centre of each table was placed a huge basket of lilacs of the valley, while suspended above were two miniature hockey sticks. From both sides and ends to the centre of the table were long rows of purple and yellow flowers. Numerous arbors of maple branches were arranged in the supper room and elsewhere. The ladies on the various committees were the Misses Ethel Mutch, S. Abbel, Madge Davies, Fraser, Met Cameron, D. McVillie, B. Fraser, M. Watson, M. Duthie and M. Burton, several of whom belong to Victoria.

SUPREME ISSUE EMPIRE DEFENCE

(Continued from Page 2.)

In Canada had ever been in a position to receive.

Heavy Responsibility

Such a future entailed on them all heavy responsibility and duties. They were told, said the Premier, that real estate had not been very active in the past few weeks. Some said there was a depression. When he studied the conditions May of 1913 presented, he found himself in a position to say with more assurance than ever before that the future which lay before British Columbia was almost unlimited. The marvelous resources being sufficient to account for a population of millions. The present temporary depression was something which could not be done away with. There might be a disposition to overdo the market. This meant a little discipline, which ultimately did more good than harm.

To provide for the great expansion everything must be put on a firm foundation. Unless this was done the business would not last. He would say they were opening up 1913 with a better future before them than at any time in the history of the country. Industries in the Province were never in a better shape; all appeared to be sound and in clean-out financial shape. They were in a better position to grapple with the problems of development than they had ever been, and it was up to them to leave nothing undone in this work of development to bring about the best results.

He firmly believed that the development in their midst in the next five years would be far and away beyond all records established in the past same period. They were bound to make a record. They could not fail. They confidently looked forward to equaling Montreal. The parts of the Province which had been discovered had proved themselves; what remained to be discovered would also prove itself.

The administration of the last ten years spoke for active and energetic work, and they had never made undertakings that they had never failed to face, the people, and this would always continue to be the case. It might be the year after next, it might be next year, or even sooner, when they would have to give an account to the people, but so long as the Government was true and its principles honest they had nothing to fear. In conclusion, the Premier said he trusted that when the time came they would all show that they were British through and through.

EMPIRE DAY WELL OBSERVED AT SEATTLE

Canadian Clubs of the Sound City Hold Joint Celebration—Speakers Express Loyalty to Native Land.

At Seattle Empire Day was celebrated on its eve by the Canadian Club, assisted by the newly organized Canadian Women's Club, at the Bon Marche cafe, by a progressive high tea, quite distinctively English, at least in name, followed by a promenade concert.

The women turned out in force, outnumbering the men, about 150 being present altogether, says The Post-Intelligencer. After a well served collation, the beginning of the subsequent programme was marked by the singing of the Canadian national anthem, "The Maple Leaf Forever." There followed a piano solo by Professor Edward Vignare, a recital by Miss Laura Seatonson, and some by Mrs. Dr. Frederick Adams, Miss Muriel Cooper and Miss Margaret Robertson, while short addresses were given by Capt. P. D. Hughes and by Mrs. H. A. Cooper.

Speakers Express Loyalty

Loyalty to Canadian and British traditions were voiced by Mrs. Cooper and by Capt. Hughes, the former declaring that Canada was the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown, and by the latter maintaining that the best Americans were necessarily those of Canadian parentage, inasmuch as they could claim the best stock.

Empire Day has been observed since the death of Queen Victoria, the first Queen-Empress of the British Empire, being the anniversary of the birth of the well-loved Queen in 1819, nearly a century ago. It is also in commemoration of the first definite crystallization of the Imperial idea, arising through the manner in which the various "Dominions Overseas," as expressed in the official title of the British sovereign, flocked to the assistance of the insular British during the Boer war, particularly elicited by the fear of foreign interference.

Officers of Clubs

The Canadian Women's Club only dates in Seattle from May 4 last, when it was organized by Mrs. H. A. Cooper and her friends, the club starting with an initial membership of 100, which number has been greatly increased since. Mrs. Cooper was appointed first president, sister officers being Mrs. Robert Kincaid, Mrs. F. D. Hughes and Mrs. Dr. Gossnell, vice-presidents; Mrs. Archibald Wilson, secretary; Mrs. E. W. Ware, corresponding secretary, and Miss Laura McMillan, treasurer.

The principal officers of the Canadian Club are Mr. John F. Douglas, president; Dr. Alfred W. Rayner, vice-president, and Dr. Jento, secretary.

A Denver Victim

DENVER, Colo., May 24.—Mrs. Agnes Hill, who was killed by the collapse of the municipal pier at Long Beach, California, today, was the mother of Justice W. A. Hill, of the Colorado Supreme Court. She and her husband, who is reported among the injured, had been sojourning in California.

PICKPOCKET TAKES MAGISTERIAL WALLET

Nimble-Fingered Thief Gives Magistrate Practical Demonstration of His Ability in His Line of Work.

Either reckless daring or ignorance of the identity of his victim must be the only excuse which a pickpocket, whose identity is as yet unknown, can urge for purloining the pocketbook of Magistrate Jay while the latter was returning home from the school sports on Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock. Magistrate Jay discovered, when he reached home, that his wallet containing papers and four dollars in coin of the realm had been taken. At that time he thought he had lost it, but later when he was notified that the pocketbook had been discovered in the letter box outside the Pemberton Block, but minus the money, he was forced to the conclusion that some nimble-fingered individual had practiced upon him what he, in his official capacity as magistrate, had oftentimes punished.

Magistrate Jay believes the theft was committed while he was returning from Oak Bay on a street car. The car was packed to its limit and he was standing in the aisle. He had absolutely no intimation that the pickpocket was at work and did not feel the withdrawal of the article from his pocket. Apparently the thief, after alighting from the car near the Pemberton Block, abstracted the money and realizing that the papers contained in the pocketbook were useless to him but might be valuable to the magistrate, put it into the letter box, where it was found an hour or two later in the evening.

SCIENCE OF BOXING AS EXEMPLIFIED BY MACE

No man did more to develop the science of boxing than the late Jim Mace. His knowledge of the craft was perfect. Strange to say, the Gypsy's knowledge of the science of boxing seems to have died with him. Where are the boxers of the present time who can take an opponent's left lead and calmly put it over their shoulder, then retaliate with the deadly right cross-counter? This a blow never seen nowadays, that wicked right cross counter to the jaw. Yet what an effective punch it would have been against, say Jack Johnson. Imagine the burly black giant against Jim Mace at catch weights. The big negro would lead for the white man's head—his customary blow. Would Mace break ground? No. He would go the right arm. The negro's glove would land on the forearm and with a twist of the arm and shoulder the blow would be deflected over Mace's right shoulder. Right inside the negro's lead Mace's right elbow would drop to the level of his shoulder. A barely perceptible push would follow, sufficient, however, to put all attack or weight behind the right counter to the jaw. The left hand at the same time would invariably find a billet on the body. How long would the big negro have been able to stand the "gaff"? A few rounds of old-time science and tactics would have been sufficient for his back.

In the art of straight punching, Mace was a master. A left lead to the head had all his weight behind the blow. His right hand blows, too, carried weight. The reason was that his foot was used as a lever to propel the blow. The boxers of the present time who start a blow from the right foot are very few. Most of them hit from the waist. Bob Fitzsimmons was a fighter who had the straight punch as a specialty. He was known to be terrific. As Fitzsimmons once said: "When I make a blow I spurn the earth with my right foot. The lessons of the old masters are good food for the big black."

A Grave Menace
In his report to the City Council Dr. G. A. B. Hall drew attention to what is a grave menace to the community, the concealment from the authorities of cases of infectious diseases.

Until mothers can be shown in some way the dangers to their own families and to their neighborhoods that may come from the mildest case of scarlet fever, or, indeed, any infectious disease, the isolation hospital will always be full and there will be much needless loss of young life.

Every case of such sickness should be reported as soon as the symptoms declare themselves. Mothers should treat very seriously headaches and feverish colds. Children suffering from these should be kept at home and cared for until they have quite recovered.

Sick children cannot study and are a menace to their schoolmates. There is no reason why a mother who is experienced in the care of sick children should not nurse a child with scarlet fever or diphtheria when it is possible to thoroughly isolate both patient and nurse. But there is every reason why the case should not be concealed from the health authorities.

The infection, which is scarcely felt by the strong, healthy boy or girl, may be, and often is, fatal to the child whose constitution is weak. Even when this is not the case, the disease may have consequences which are felt for years. No woman should run the risk of doing such injury to the neighborhood in which she lives.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
BARBER—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Noel W. Barber, of Reservoir Hill, a son.

DIED
HING—On May 22, at the Jubilee Hospital, Henry Hing, aged 48 years, born at Isling, Kent, England.

Funeral will take place from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Company, 734 Broughton Street, on Monday, May 26, at 2 p.m., where service will be held. Interment in Ross Bay cemetery.

Funeral will take place from the above address on Monday, May 26, at 10 a.m., where service will be held. Interment at Ross Bay cemetery.

Have You Read the Interesting Story

Of Thomas A. Edison and his search for "the greatest musical instrument in the world"? It is published elsewhere in The Colonist today. It is in no sense an advertisement, but a straightforward story of more than usual human interest. By all means, read it. The narrative

Of Edison's Work on the New Disc Phonograph

Is the narrative of an unusual man and an unusual accomplishment. The world is only just learning now that Edison invented the first disc instrument ever used, but, while others were satisfied with the work of this imperfect instrument, the master mind refused to allow it to go before the public as his creation. He has worked incessantly since then, and the

Wonderful Edison Disc Phonograph

(The First to Reproduce Music Perfectly)

Which has just been introduced to the world, is a part of the splendid results of that long period of experimentation. The new phonograph demonstrates beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Edison is on the right road and goes far towards assuring that he will eventually realize his ambition and reduce the art of sound reproduction to an exact science, making, by artificial means, more perfect sounds than human ear has yet heard.



We invite you, reader, to come to our demonstration rooms this week and enjoy a few minutes' audience of the most remarkable musical instrument ever invented. The New Edison is as different from all sound-reproducing instruments that have gone before as a trained singer is from an amateur. The New Edison is the first instrument to reproduce the overtones or tone colors that distinguish harmony from noise; in fact, the Edison, with its new records, has taken the noise out of music. Moreover, because of the fact that the grooves on the records are exceptionally fine and true, a 12-inch Edison record plays twice as long as any other record of similar proportions. The permanent diamond-point needle, which is always ready and never need be changed, is another feature of the new instrument that has attracted wide and favorable comment. Still another of the numerous features that may be mentioned is the automatic stop device, which causes the motor to stop when the record has been finished.

Many Victorians have heard the New Edison at our show-rooms during the past month, and orders have literally poured in. We do not expect you to buy simply because you come to hear the instrument. It is no trouble to demonstrate it for you, and we want you to come, whether you intend to buy or not.

We Are Sole Agents for the New Edison

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE Waterfront

3 Acres on the West side; very close to the Canadian Northern and near the new depot. Price only \$1050
One-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months

\$350 CASH

VICTOR A. WOLFENDEN

619 Trounce Avenue Phone 4669

Colberts--726 Fort Street

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT SALE

On All Lines of HARDWARE ENAMELWARE CUTLERY



Among our many bargains are

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS

20 Per Cent Discount for Cash

SCREEN DOORS

All Styles and Sizes

20 Per Cent Discount for Cash

Free Delivery

VICTORIA SECURITIES LTD.
INVESTMENTS LTD. INSURANCE
—D.M. MALIN— —W.D. HOLMES—
—MANAGER— —ASST. MANAGER—
Phone 4350 Mahon Block

Burns Street, Oak Bay district, one lot. Price \$2000
Terms, \$900 cash, balance arranged
Wanted—Good Agreements for Sale to discount

DAY BY DAY THESE ARROWS POINT THE WAY TO SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT.

In Women's Realm

A Good Example

The Institute women of Lady Smith have set an excellent example to their sisters in Victoria in providing for the countrywomen of the neighborhood a well-warmed and comfortably furnished rest room.

In our own city a woman from the neighboring districts is often at a loss to know where to go to prepare for a shopping expedition or to rest while her husband is finishing his business.

She, especially if she has children, either lingers at the restaurant where she has taken her meal, or a few of the residents of the neighborhood belong either to the Alexandra or Victoria Clubs. But there are many others who find quite inadequate accommodation in the public library or perhaps in station waiting rooms.

As time goes on the need will grow, and, whether from the point of view of the business man or the city housekeeper, it is important that women from the rural districts should learn to look upon Victoria as a delightful place to visit. It is to be hoped that in the near future the need which is beginning to be a pressing one will be supplied.

Roadside Orchards

There are, no doubt, many people who look upon the plan of planting our roadsides with trees and shrubs as impracticable. The wisdom of the King's Daughters in the vicinity of Duncan is a labor of love. Institute women also hope in this way to create in the school children a love for their surroundings and to implant in them that public spirit which is the foundation of true patriotism but the work of both societies is regarded by many practical people as time and effort wasted. It is said that boys are destructive creatures and that they cannot be taught to leave trees and plants alone.

No greater mistake can be made. All children love beautiful things and can be taught not only to leave flowers and shrubs alone but to prevent others from injuring them.

In Germany, fruit trees are planted along the roadside for many miles. Most of these are apple trees and the blossoms in Spring, the fruit in Autumn and the thick foliage during the Summer are a delight to all wayfarers. No one touches the trees, for it is public property. It is sold by the Government to dealers, who contract for it at so much a mile.

We need not go from Canada itself to find a similar example. In the Annapolis Valley the road winds through the orchards, and acts of vandalism are seldom, if ever, perpetrated and theft is unknown. It is the grown people whose apathy hinders improvement in any country.

Vaccination

Victoria is a seaport town, and at any time smallpox may be introduced into the city. No matter how strict the quarantine regulations or how carefully they may be enforced, the entrance of infection cannot always be guarded against.

It is true that there is far less danger of an epidemic in our island or than when the weather is so cold as to make it necessary to exclude the air from sick rooms. But there are some who can bear witness that a visitation of smallpox is to be dreaded even in Victoria.

While medical men are all but unanimous in claiming that vaccination prevents serious consequences from the disease, and that with proper care it leaves no evil effects, there are people whose prejudice against the operation endangers not only their own lives and those of their children, but the safety of the community.

To such as are amenable to reason the following opinion from the celebrated physician, Sir William Osler, will tell for serious thought. Such men as Dr. Osler are exceedingly jealous of their reputations and are not likely to speak rashly. This statement was first published in the monthly Health Bulletin issued by the Medical Health Department of Toronto, and is being copied by the newspapers of other cities. Dr. Osler writes:

"A great deal of literature has been distributed casting discredit upon the value of vaccination in the prevention of smallpox. I do not see how any one who has gone through epidemics, as I have, or who is familiar with the history of the subject, and who has any capacity left for clear judgment, can doubt its value. Some months ago I was invited by the editor of the Journal of the Anti-Vaccination League to challenge to any ten unvaccinated priests of Baal—I will go into the next severe epidemic with ten selected vaccinated persons and ten selected unvaccinated persons. I should prefer to choose the latter as follows: three members of parliament, three anti-vaccination doctors (if they could be found) and four anti-vaccination propagandists, and I will make this promise: neither to flibe nor leer when they contract the disease, but to look after them as brothers, and for the four or five who are certain to die, I will try to arrange a funeral with all the pomp and ceremony of anti-vaccination demonstration."

A Splendid Gift

The use to which some American millionaires put their money goes far beyond their possession of it. It would be hard for anyone to tell how much good Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Helen Graham, Vanderbilt, Mrs. Leland Stanford and dozens of others have done with the funds of which they seem to look upon themselves as trustees; and Mr. J. P.



Princess Maud

Morgan's millions have made a nation wise and happier.

Dr. George Williams Hooper has recently made a gift to the University of California, the benefits of which cannot be confined to the Golden State or even the American nation.

A Wise Precaution

It is hard to conceive of a manner act than the deception practiced by so-called employment agencies on the newly arrived immigrant. The Government of Canada is quite determined to protect strangers from the unscrupulous men who try to deceive them by offering them situations for which they are not fitted. The Toronto News says of the new regulation:

"This has been made necessary by the wholesale deception, and extortion of which the tenderfoot newcomer is so often made the victim. It has been taken for granted in some of these agencies that the strange and friendless immigrant is fair game for fleecing because he is too unfamiliar with Canadian ways to protect himself and seldom will go to the police with his troubles. Frequently he is induced to pay a fee for a job entirely different in reality from what it is represented to be. This is particularly the case in railway construction, a general heavy work in the West, where very serious complaints of fraud on the newcomers have been made to the authorities. Some measure to protect the immigrant until he is well settled has been badly needed of late. In sending a small army of immigration officials to Britain to seek settlers, in opening her ports with a welcome to other immigration complying with the general requirements, Canada assumes a responsibility to protect newcomers from trickery and deceit until they are settled and able to look out for themselves. There will be hearty approval of the new licensing regulations, since they will probably ensure that quite a large proportion of the immigrants will be saved bitter experiences that cannot but give them a bad impression of the country."

A Canadian Poetess

The University Magazine has undertaken to publish the poetry of Miss Florence Prekhalil under the title of "The Drift of Finland." The verses of this gifted young lady are familiar to most readers of the magazine. The editors of The University Magazine are excellent critics and neither patriotic nor friendship would lead them to publish the work of an author which did not possess literary merit.

The following little poem is a specimen of this Canadian writer's work. Beauty is still immortal in our eyes. When away no more the spirit-haunted reed,
When the wild grape shall build
No more her canopies,
When blows no more the moon-grey
thistle seed,
When the last bell has lulled the white
flocks home,
When the last eye has stilled
The wandering wind and touched the
dying foam
When the last moon burns low, and
spark by spark
The little worlds die out along the dark,
Beauty that tossed the moth-wing,
That touched the land
With clover horns and delicate faint
flowers,
Beauty that bade the showers
Beat on the violet's face,
Shall hold the eternal heavens within
their place.
And hear new stars come singing from
God's hand.

Saskatchewan Nomination

SASKATOON, Sask., May 24.—T. N. Bjornahl, of Watrous, was selected as the candidate at the Conservative convention held at Young, Sask., today, to contest the Hanley constituency in the by-election.

Builders and Contractors—See us for Corrugated Iron. We have the largest stock and the best prices in the city. Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 1009 Yates Street. Phone 1772.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every false statement that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1912.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for test-couplet free.

M. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Near Academic Institutions On Model Boulevard ON ROUTES OF TWO CAR LINES

These are some of the factors in the phenomenal sales success of this sterling property. Sales are not only large, but wonderfully steady.

Rest assured that the judgment of scores of others is worth considering. The men who are investing here are not all mistaken, and many of them are men who have made fortunes by knowing WHEKE and WHEN to buy real estate. You owe it to yourself to see

University Heights

The academic neighbors of University Heights assure its future as the finest of residential sections. The University School is already there, and big extensions are promised for the near future—the splendid new Normal School is already under way.

The Richmond Avenue car line passes right along the front of the whole property. What more could you ask in a fast growing section?

Original prices obtain today. They are certain to advance in the near future. Now is your opportunity to get in on the ground floor of a proposition that will net you substantial profits before the conclusion of 1913.

Get particulars. Get prices. ASK US TO SHOW YOU UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. Our Motors Are Always at Your Service

MAIL THIS COUPON

Canadian Financiers, Ltd.,
606 View St., Victoria, B. C.
Please send me without obligating me, full details of your University Heights property.

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ADDRESS

Motors at your service any time.

See "University Heights" This Week



W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View St., Phone 839
Union Bank Bldg. Victoria, B.C.

I JUST WANT

You to see the Boys' Suits I'm showing at \$8.50; with two pairs of bloomers. Sizes 28 to 36.

They are remarkable value—needn't take my word for it. Come and see for yourself.

Sam Scott

Boys' Clothes Specialist
736 Yates St. Phone 4026
Opp. Gordon's

MELLOR BROS LTD INTERIOR DECORATORS

711 VIEW STREET
HAVE MOVED TO
Their New Building
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We Are Handling Wellington

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Hall & Walker
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Supreme Quality

Is assured if you insist on having

COWICHAN BUTTER

There's no profit in buying Butter that has lost flavor in cold storage when you can get the best

Now at 50c per lb.
Fresh from the Churn on Three Days.
Each Week

The Red Arrow Store

You Would Enjoy the Luxurious Comfort of Our Silk Shirts

They are Moderately Priced—\$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00 to \$5.00
Beautifully Tailored, Perfect Fitting

We Show Them in Plain White Jap Silk, Natural Pongee, Also in Neat Stripes

You can select from the following styles:

Neck Band and Separate Soft Collars, Low Turnover Collars (attached), also with Reversible Low Collar, with which can be worn either a laundered or soft collar.

They are worthy of your inspection and can be seen in our windows.

\$3.50 to \$5.00

Separate Soft Silk Collars, plain and fancy, 35c and ... 50c

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J. N. Harvey, Ltd.

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More Light at Lower Cost

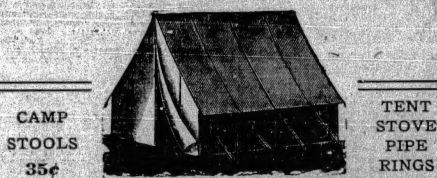
Our "Unbreakable" Tungsten Lamps give more light and keep down the light bill. Cost only \$1.00 each.

Spoiling the Ship for a Ha'porth of Tar

We've all been warned of this particular form of foolishness, yet some folk keep on doing it. When you've bought or built a home, whether it's a nice little bungalow or a handsome "residence," don't spoil the interior by hanging inelegant, inappropriate lighting fixtures. We can show you just the right fixtures for any surroundings, and our low prices mean money saving every time.



612 CORMORANT ST. PHONE 916



CAMPING CERTAINTIES

We don't pretend that you must have an elaborate outfit in order to enjoy camping, but it is CERTAIN that you must have some things if you would avoid discomfort and inconvenience. It is equally CERTAIN that you can get just what you do need for the least possible outlay at the



618 PANDORA AVENUE

Ladies' Would You

CLIMB A SHORT FLIGHT OF STAIRS FOR
A NICE, CRINKLY \$5.00 BILL?

We can easily save you \$10 on our new, up-to-the-minute garments. All the latest styles and fashions. No two alike. All alterations free. We sell for less. There's a reason. Our expenses are small. Come up one flight of stairs and save money.

NEW ARRIVALS IN EVENING GOWNS AND SUITS

The Ladies Sample Suit House

1208 Government Street, Upstairs
Next to Bank of Montreal

Phones 28, 88 and 1761 "WEST-END" GROCERY CO., Ltd. DON'T

Don't Take Risks

Don't tread on the thin ice of unreliability. Upon a wife's choice of a Grocery Store largely depends the health and the welfare of a whole family—therefore, DON'T TAKE RISKS.

When your order is placed with the "West End," make your mind perfectly easy—we shoulder the responsibility—and your larder shelves become a veritable mine of pure, appetizing groceries. Our prices are right, too.

FINE NEW POTATOES, 4 lbs. 25¢
FINE NEW CABBAGE, each, 10c and 15¢
FINE LOCAL RHUBARB, 6 lbs. 25¢
LOCAL ASPARAGUS, 2 lbs. 35¢
LARGE ORANGES, per dozen, 50c and 60¢
LARGE GRAPEFRUIT, 2 for 25¢
FINE RIPE BANANAS, per dozen 20¢
FINE NEW STRAWBERRIES, per basket 50¢
VERMILION TEA, best of all Ceylon Teas, per lb. \$1.30
B. C. SUGAR, per 20 lbs. \$1.00
WHITE CLOVER BUTTER, per 3 lbs. \$1.00
BECK'S IMPORTED LAGER, pints, per dozen \$2.00
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Good Man Only

Clay's, the Wedding Cake Specialists

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C. are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary,

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OUR Staple Section is replete with every imaginable want in beautiful new Summer Wash Goods. The day through this part of our store is busy with its attendance of satisfied customers, bearing strong testimony to the consistency with which our high standard of value giving is maintained. There's a reason for this—our goods are in most cases imported direct from the manufacturers—and for that reason we are enabled to offer you high-class merchandise at extremely moderate prices. A few suggestions for your Summer wardrobe are printed below:

CRUM'S PRINTS

Most Reliable. Per Yard 15c
An extensive assortment of light and dark colors, in various pretty designs. Per yard.....15c

Anderson's Celebrated ZEPHYR GINGHAMS

In stripes, checks, plaids and solid colors; a large and varied assortment to choose from. Per yard, 30c, 35c, 40c and.....20c

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Always Popular

We have them in various designs, in colors sky, navy, green and helle. Per yard, 40c and.....25c

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32 Inches Wide. Yard 50c
Dainty rosebud patterns in a charming collection of colors; 32 inches wide. Per yard.....50c

AERIAL SUITINGS

30 Inches Wide. Yard 20c
Fine Double-Warp Oxford Suiting, in stripes and solid colors; an ideal material for women's and children's Summer wear; 30 inches wide and guaranteed fast colors. Per yard.....20c

Plain and Silk STRIPED VOILES

White and colors; very suitable for women's waists and dresses; 44 inches wide. Per yard, 30c, 35c and.....40c
Cotton Voile in white only, dainty designs; 28 inches wide. Per yard, 35c and.....40c

SUMMER VESTINGS

Latest Designs

Fine quality Vestings in a splendid range of new designs, ranging in price from, per yard, 35c to.....17½c

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28 Inches Wide. Yard 20c
Fancy Figured Muslins in several effective floral designs; 28 inches wide. Per yard.....20c



CLASS—that's a good word to describe one of the notable characteristics of 20th Century Brand clothes. Class means style, plus fit and drape—all due to clever designing and expert tailoring.

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The Men's Clothing Centre

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Polo Team in Fine Condition for Coming Games



THE ENGLISH POLOISTS

At Piping Rock, Long Island, in preparation for their contests with the United States team for the famous international trophy, which will take place early next month. Left to right, Messrs. Cheape, Ritson, Freake and Edwards

GREAT SUCCESS OF GYM KHANA

Crowds Throng Grandstand at Exhibition Grounds to Watch Excellent Afternoon's Sport Under Auspices of Polo Club.

Nothing is more significant of the growth of Victoria than, after seeing enormous crowds setting off for the Gorge, to find, on arriving at the Exhibition grounds, an excellent attendance there which grew bigger as the afternoon wore on until there must have been 1500 to 1600 people in the grand stand, who took the keenest interest in the excellent programme arranged and stayed till the last race was decided. At the close Mrs. W. T. Roper presented the winners with their prizes and congratulated them on the sport they had shown.

The Cowboys' Stake Race called on competitors to ride three times around a couple of chairs placed about forty yards apart, and the short distance proved too much for those ponies which tried to take it at a gallop with the result that most of them overshot the turn and lost time and ground. The race was won in great style by Mr. J. Kilgore, on a pony which not only understood what was wanted of him but did it on a hint from his rider's leg, the curb bridle not coming into play at all. This clever pony should be a delightful hack. The cow pony belonging to Mr. B. Kemp not out for the horizon on passing the chair for the second time. In the three-furlong open race Galveria, who was on the big side but a picture to look at, won pulling up from Silecus.

The Relay Race.

The Relay Race called on the competitors to change horses at three different places in the course of half a mile. Saddle also had to be shifted, the holder of the fresh horse not being allowed to help beyond holding the spare horse. Mr. A. B. Irvine took some chances in the way of loose girths and won comfortably from Dr. Richards. Mr. Henderson's thoroughbred, Green Goods, attracted general attention and admiration in the parade for the Half Mile and had no difficulty in justifying the confidence placed in him, but perhaps the one that gave the greatest amount of amusement in the day was the Gretia Green Race. The riders in this had to lead a spare horse to where ladies were waiting at the other side of the field and the pair then had to finish together. Directly the field got away it was seen that Dr. Richards' led horse objected altogether to his part and as far as this pair was concerned the race resolved itself into a towing match at a pace little faster than a walk to where Mrs. Crawley was standing. Meantime Mr. A. B. Irvine had mounted Miss Street and was well on his way home. Mr. F. A. Law got his horses along well enough but was unable to stop them on reaching the ladies, but in spite of that got away before Dr. Richards and his partner. However, this latter pair went hotly in pursuit and thanks to Miss Roberts finishing too far in front of her partner, Mr. Law, Dr. Richards and Mrs. Crawley, all deserved applause were awarded second place.

Arrangements Excellent.

The arrangements for the whole afternoon were excellent and the whole programme was got through by 5 o'clock, including tea in the tallistair booth. Dr. S. F. Tolmie officiated as judge, Mr. S. F. Tolmie as starter and Mr. W. H. Wilkerson as timekeeper, and among others who worked hard and contributed to the success of the day were Mr. A. D. Metcalfe, the honorary secretary, and Mr. S. Lorimer.

Trotting or pacing, open race—First heat, half mile, 1st, Mr. Coleman's entry; 2nd, Mr. W. Bismorra's; 3rd, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 4th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 5th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 6th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 7th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 8th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 9th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 10th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 11th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 12th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 13th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 14th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 15th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 16th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 17th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 18th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 19th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 20th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 21st, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 22nd, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 23rd, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 24th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 25th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 26th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 27th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 28th, Messrs. Rennie & Taylor's; 29th, Messrs. 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TWO IDEAL HOMES

For a Week Only at \$200 Below Value

A new six-roomed house, beautifully finished, on Pleasant Avenue, having, as well as all other modern conveniences, a full cement cellar with washtubs, etc., is for sale at a low figure for a few days. It is on a lot, 50x115 to a lane, shaded by oak trees. Easy terms.

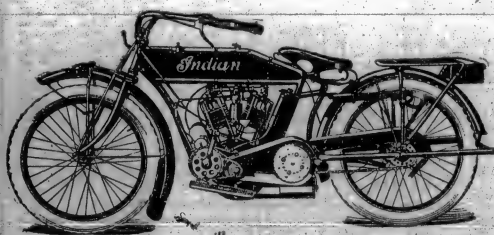
Another six-roomed dwelling on Phoenix Street, owned by the same client, also going below value for short time. It also is well finished, located on good, high lot, commanding splendid view, and is only a block from the car.

Island Investment Co., Ltd.

SAYWARD BLOCK WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE PHONE 1494
Branch Offices: 510-515 Rogers Block, Vancouver, and London, England.

"IF YOU GET IT
AT PLIMLEY'S
IT'S ALL RIGHT"

More Police Departments Use "Indians" Than Those Equipped With Other !! Makes All Combined !!



The Philadelphia, Pa.,
Police Department has
50 "INDIANS"
In Service

Thos.
Plimley,

730 YATES STREET
Phone 698
727 JOHNSON STREET
Phone 697

Owing to an oversight, the "Indian" did not compete in the local police trials, but the facts above are striking evidence of the "Indian's" supremacy as a utility machine.

Why Delay the Purchase of Summer Apparel

STEIN-BLOCH
Smart Clothes



Make your Summer season a long one. Lay your plans to get the fullest measure of satisfaction by wearing Summer raiment from the very commencement of the hot weather.

The 24th has passed us, and the hot weather will be here before you realize it. The sun is daily growing in strength, and pretty soon you'll be hurrying in to do what you can no longer put off.

Choose Your New Suit and Furnishings

IN STEIN-BLOCH "SMART CLOTHES" AND "PROPER CLOTHES" we

have an exceptionally strong showing in two and three-piece models. Some have the regular shoulder and medium lapel, while others have the natural shoulder and soft rolled lapel most fancied by young men, for their smart appearance. Tweeds, worsteds, Scotch and English chevots, serges are here in many different shades and colors.

PRICES \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30

Summer Underwear

Our stock is exceptionally complete this year. We have all the old favorites, such as balbriggan, lisle thread, mercerized lisle, Dr. Deimel's linen mesh, Athletic, Turnbull's, Stanfield's fine wool, and silk and wool, and also Wolsey, in two-piece and combination garments at the usual prices, but have added to our selection the Ellis Spring Needle and Porous True Knit Silk Mesh Underwear in two-piece or combination suits, at \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Something New for the Boy

Those nobby little Puritan Blouses to wear without a coat. They are made with the soft, double band collar attached, in plain shades and assorted stripes, light or dark colors, and we have them for boys up to 13 years.

Special Showing at 85c

Striped all-wool Blazers, made by Welch, Margettson & Co., of London, Eng., soft Felt Hats, Straws, Panamas, everything to properly garb your lad for the Summer.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

1017-1019
Government
Street,
South
of Fort

LIEUT. RICHARDSON MAKES GOOD SCORE

Compiles 101 at Clover Point
Yesterday—"Scrubs" and
"Comebacks" Hold Interest-
ing Competition.

There was a good attendance at Clover Point yesterday morning when the 5th Regiment met for practice. The weather was good and so also was the scoring. Lieut. Richardson was high with the fine score of 101.

An interesting match was shot off between two teams of the Fifth Regiment. The "scrubs" fancied themselves from their shooting of the previous Saturday, but the "comebacks" were able to overcome a lead of four points and so make a tie. Having the best score at the longest range, the latter team wins, but all being willing the match was declared a draw and the prize divided among the two teams.

Next Saturday there is a box of cigars given by Lieut. Birch for the same teams to compete for.

The scores were as follows:

"A" Class			
Lieut. Richardson	100	500	600
G. O.	35	34	32-101
Hos. Sgt. Carr	35	33	32-99
Corpl. Stevens	30	34	32-97
Corpl. Blomfield	32	31	32-96
Sergt. Parker	30	34	32-96
S. G. W. S. Cavan	28	32	32-95
G. S. M. Doyle	30	32	32-94
Sergt. Smith	30	34	30-94
Sergt. Collinga, R. C.	33	32	32-94
G. A.	33	34	32-94
S. M. Dobson, G. S. G.	33	34	32-94
Gnr. Culross	30	33	31-93
Lieut. Winsby	28	34	28-91
Sergt. Richardson	30	32	29-91
Lieut. Lettice	30	32	28-90

"B" Class			
Sergt. Pitt	31	33	32-97
Bmr. Llewellyn	31	32	29-93
Sergt. Denison	31	30	28-89
Sergt. Harness	28	31	27-86
"C" Class			
Sergt. Kroeger	31	34	29-94
Gnr. Coupland	29	32	22-83
Sergt. Hawkins	29	32	30-87
Sergt. Fleury	32	33	32-87
Gnr. Raybone	27	29	28-81
Lieut. Crockett	28	33	25-76
Gnr. Neil	24	29	20-73

"D" Class			
Gnr. White	26	34	30-80
Gnr. Dispecker	24	33	29-77
Gnr. McMartin	22	26	26-74
Sergt. Bowden	24	28	26-72
Gnr. Wilkinson	20	31	27-68
Gnr. Morley	26	25	16-67

*Sponsor: Wm. Little and Taylor trophy.

CIVILIAN MARKSMEN HOLD HOLIDAY SHOOT

Special Prize Competitions in Addition to the Regular Button Shoot

The Civilian Rifle Club held a very successful programme on the morning of the holiday. Fine weather was responsible for many nice scores. A most noticeable feature was the showing made by the younger shots who captured most of the prizes. In addition to the regular button shoot, the following prizes were shot for and won as follows:

Class A—200 yards, spoon won by C. A. Goodwin; 500 yards, spoon won by W. D. Brayshaw and T. G. Thomas; 600 yards, spoon won by Capt. E. Exham; aggregate, cup presented by S. Williams, won by Capt. E. Exham.

Class B—200 yards, spoon won by H. Burton; 500 yards, spoon won by E. J. Wicks; 600 yards, spoon won by E. H. Hardwick; aggregate, cup presented by Windsor Grocery, won by H. Burton.

Class C—200 yards, spoon won by H. W. Oliver; 500 yards, spoon won by E. Saitter; 600 yards, spoon won by M. Lohbrunner; aggregate, military brushes, presented by G. Sheldon Williams, won by M. Lohbrunner; 2nd prize, presented by Copas & Young, won by H. W. Oliver.

Special prize for best score at 200 and 600 yards, presented by Drake Hardware Co., won by E. Chafe.

Special prize for most bullseyes over the three ranges, presented by Capt. E. J. Gollop, won by E. H. Hardwick.

The scores in detail:

Class A.			
Capt. E. Exham	31	32	32-95
C. A. Goodwin	30	35	30-95
E. Chafe	30	32	32-94
M. D. Brayshaw	29	35	29-93
C. A. Goodwin	32	32	32-92
S. Williams	31	31	29-91
R. W. Fox	29	33	29-91
J. Wicks	31	32	28-91
W. H. Bailey	31	34	28-87
Capt. McIntosh	27	29	31-87
Capt. E. J. Gollop	31	31	24
W. E. Tapley	30	28	28-84
W. W. Gibson	28	30	25-83
Capt. Mitchell	31	29	28-82
A. Symonds	28	28	24-78

Class B.			
E. H. Hardwick (silver button)	30	32	32-94
H. Burton	31	31	30-92
H. Wicks	27	32	28-87
A. C. Kennedy	29	27	28-83
H. R. Watt	24	27	31-82
J. B. Tighe	27	27	27-82
D. McNicol	28	26	24-77

Class C.			
M. Lohbrunner	29	31	34-94
H. Oliver	31	31	30-92
A. E. Ahe	29	27	33-89
C. Coutts	27	31	28-83
C. E. Wicks	28	31	25-84
E. Saitter	29	31	25-82
R. S. Greig	28	30	28-81
A. W. Pether	28	25	28-78
G. Sheldon Williams	25	22	25-73
J. Fowier	24	24	20-68
S. Bell	21	19	18-58

Saturday next, May 31, being the first date of the Canadian Rifle League shoot. It is expected that all members will make a special effort to attend in order that the club will make as good a showing as possible for this important match. Special marksmen's certificates are issued by the Dominion Government for the series. All members making an average of 90 or over in these four league shoots get a first class marksmen's certificate, and a second class certificate is assured to all members with an average of 84 in its four shoots.

AMERICAN POLOISTS IN FORM FOR SERIES

United States Hopes of Successfully
Defending International Polo Cup
From England Run High

NEW YORK, May 24.—With practice well under way in connection with the efforts making towards the retention of the international polo trophy now held by the United States, and emblematic of the championship of the world, the hopes of the Americans have been materially lifted because of the fine showing made by the men who have been invited to help shape up the quartette which will do battle.

According to close observers of the sport, never before have the would-be defenders displayed such seriousness in relation to their preparations for what promises to be an even more sensational series than that which obtained in 1911, when three matches were needed before the American four got their winning grip on the cup.

While the men are yet not in that physical form which will be seen next month, their display of horsemanship and the ability to live through a protracted series at the early season of periods of riding, none to gentle, appears sufficient for the belief that they "will be there" when the first ball is thrown in at Meadow Brook, June 10.

Champions Show Form

The performance of the international four, Harry S. Evans, William, the English, Devereaux Milburn and the Waterbury, to whom America is indebted for its present holding of the trophy, stands out, the practice betraying their general all-round excellence in no uncertain manner.

Each of these men has found little apparent difficulty in outlasting and "riding off" the hardest of those opposed to them on the Georgian court field, and in several of the games the scheme of play apparently was framed for the distinct purpose of "leading" just some much "bumping" could be handed several of the men in order to perfect their defence against rough tactics.

Naturally at this season the ponies are a trifle high in flesh, a good trait in anticipation of such a grueling test as they will receive in the hard riding. These mounts, which have been carefully selected from the barns of enthusiasts all over the country, have been viewed with suspicion as to pace by too expectant followers of the sport, but that they will "come on" in a manner to warrant the belief that among them will be found international "timber" is the idea of the committee delegated to find the proper type of mounts.

Depends on Mounts

It is principally the mount proposition on which the series will depend, and with the lament that it was chiefly because of this "disadvantage" that the followers of the English polo anticipate a victory over the American team this year. It is in the general opinion that there will be a deterioration in the quality of the mounts which will be used by the defenders and that the team picked by the Duke of Westminster will have an easier task than that which confronted Captain Lloyd's team two years ago.

NEW ATTESTATIONS FOR THE FIFTH C. G. A.

Regimental Orders Just Issued
Show a Good List—Two
Names Registered as Passed
by Adjutant.

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Colonel Currie, of Victoria:

1. Enlisted—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment from the dates specified: No. 156, Gunner W. E. Mitchell, May 14; No. 158, Gunner E. V. Robley, May 16; No. 171, Gunner Ernest Hawkins, May 21; No. 212, Gunner E. M. Moseley, May 21; No. 213, Gunner Hugh R. Allen, May 21; No. 25, S. Remson Ward, May 21.

2. Posted—The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to companies as under: To No. 3 Company, No. 156, Gunner W. E. Mitchell; to No. 3 Company, No. 213, Gunner H. R. Allen.

3. Officers' Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the officers' mess will be held in the Drill Hall on Thursday, May 29, at 8:30 p.m.

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, (Major) Adjutant.

ENGLISH RACEHORSE SOLD FOR FORTUNE

For the tremendous sum of \$200,000, the well-known stallion, The White Knight, one of the best handicap horses that ever ran on the English turf, has been sold to the Russian Government.

The White Knight won the Ascot Gold Cup in two consecutive years and was undoubtedly one of the best horses of his day. He put up a remarkable series of successes during his career on the racecourse, and a three-year-old won the Three-Year-Old Handicap at Newmarket; the Gold Vase at Ascot and the Newbury Autumn Cup.

The following year he accounted for the March Stakes at Newmarket; the Coronation Cup at Epsom; the Gold Cup at Ascot and the Goodwood Cup, all of these races being run consecutively. He was responsible for a great performance in running second to Demure for the Coronation, carrying the weight of 9 stone 12 pounds, and runs the winner in three-quarters of a length.

As a five-year-old he repeated his previous successes in the Coronation Cup at Epsom and the Ascot Cup. He made his last public appearance in the Cesarewitch in 1910, which he assayed to win with 140 pounds in the saddle, and ran sixth.

His two-year-olds now running have so far done well, so that Russian stock should be immensely improved by his introduction.



How Old Are You?

The late Mr. Gladstone started to learn the Welsh language when he was over 80 years of age. He recognized the truth of the old saying: "We're never too old to learn."

The cigar smoker who says: "I am satisfied, this is good enough for me," is, to say the least—Unprogressive. He might save 50 per cent by smoking the

DAVIS "NOBLEMEN" CIGAR (2 for 25c)

The "NOBLEMEN" demonstrates to the smoker of expensive cigars that he is never too old to learn how to get an exquisite, full flavored, full weight, all Havana, Cuban made Cigar, at half the price he is paying at present.

The DAVIS "NOBLEMEN" CIGAR has done more than any cigar in Canada to bring home this lesson to the smoker of imported cigars.

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2-for-a-quarter. S. DAVIS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL.
ter. Branches at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"CONCHA FINA" size, 3 for 25c.

A Sidney Acreage Snap

10 Acres, already subdivided into 50 x 112-ft. lots, level and cleared.

Price, on easy terms \$7,500
This is easily worth \$10,000

Mitchell Innes Limited.

809 Government St. Phone 862 Opposite Post Office

NODA & NISHIMOTO



LANDSCAPE GARDENERS—HOMESITE DESIGNERS

We have a Staff of Expert Carpenters for
JAPANESE PESTIC WORK—SUMMER HOUSES—
RUSTOLAS—TRELLIS, ETC.

Clients given latest and most original ideas by Mr. Noda, who has recently returned from a visit to Japan

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

1777 Rockland Avenue Phone L3672 Victoria, B.C.

Time spent using Calvert's Tooth Powder is time spent well.

For the cleaner the teeth are kept, of course the longer they will last and the better they will look.

What Cures Eczema?

We have had so many inquiries lately regarding Eczema and other skin diseases, that we are glad to make an answer public. After careful investigation we have found that a cure of Eczema can be effected by the use of Dr. J. C. Calvert's Eczema Ointment. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and has cured many cases of Eczema. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

**BUSINESS
BUY**

60x115, on Fort St., east of Blanchard, being only 60 feet from Blanchard, revenue producing, 1/2 cash, balance 1/2 and 2 years. The adjoining lot, being same size, can be purchased at same price and terms. Per front foot \$1,900. Any offer in neighborhood of above figure will be considered.

**FORT
STREET**

60x115, between Quadra and Vancouver, and running through to Mears, with 2 houses. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Price \$45,000

**HUMBOLDT
CORNER**

Close to Douglas, 65x115, with large brick building and two small cottages. 1-4 cash, bal. arranged at 7 per cent. Price \$41,500

**BROUGHTON
STREET**

Immediately east of Douglas, 60x120, producing a revenue. 1-4 cash, bal. at 7 per cent. Price \$55,000

**PANDORA
AVENUE**

Running through to Mason St., 125x158, producing revenue. 1-3 cash, bal. 1 and 2 years. Price, per front foot \$850

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

922 Government Street

Phone 125

5-Acre Ranch Snap

100 Yards From Electric Line Station

This is not only close to the carline, but is right at the station, on one of the main roads, within 4 miles of Victoria. Land across the road sold at \$3,200 to \$4,200 per acre. We can sell this on easy terms at only

\$1,600 Per Acre

Will You Call to See It Today?

THE PROPERTY ADVERTISED IN THIS SPACE TWO DAYS AGO AT \$1,500 WAS SOLD YESTERDAY.

If you really want to pick up these snaps, see us at once. Nothing but good buys are offered in this space.

Cordova Bay Waterfront

No rock, beautiful trees, fine beach. Adjoining Mount Douglas Park. Terms to suit at

ONLY \$10,000 FOR 3 ACRES

PEMBERTON & SON
FORT STREET**Fairfield Estate Homes**

Adelaide Street—Well built 6-room bungalow; basement, bath and toilet, laundry tubs, piped for furnace; all modern conveniences, etc. Lot 50 x 120. Very easy terms. Price \$4500

Beachwood Avenue—New 1 1/2 storey dwelling of 6 rooms; basement, hot air furnace, bath and toilet; modern conveniences; also several built-in features. Good terms. Price \$5750

Bushby Street—Almost new 4-room cottage; bath and pantry. Lot 50 x 120. Modern conveniences. Easy terms. Price \$4000

Cambridge Avenue—California bungalow of 6 rooms; all modern; usual features; furnace, hardwood floors, etc. One-third cash, balance easy. Price \$6500

Harbinger Avenue—1 1/2-storey dwelling of 6 rooms; bath and pantry, full basement, furnace, etc. Terms. Price \$6300

Howe Street—New and built by day labor, 1 1/2-storey bungalow of 9 rooms; thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Close to Dallas Road and beach. Your own terms. Price \$9500

P. R. BROWN

Phone 1076

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

1112 Broad Street, P. O. Box 425

To Let

6-Room Modern House and Modern Stable for Fourteen Horses—Close In. You can make \$35 a month by subletting.

E. C. Anderton

Room 6, 1323 Douglas St.
Phone 1910

**SELECT PROPERTIES
ON EASY TERMS**

Charlton Street—Near Foul Bay Road, fine level lot, 50x120, cash \$1,250

Asquith Street—Beautifully treed lot, 50x120, \$400 cash, \$1,750

Treat Street—50x120, near Fort Street, \$400 cash, \$1,400

Topp Avenue—Near Uplands, 60x120, fine view of the sea and mountains, \$800 cash, \$1,750

Terms extending over two years can be arranged on any of the above

BRUBAKER & MEHAREY

Phone 3308

Merchants' Bank Building

**Good
Investments**

Among the surest money-makers is an investment in acreage close to a rapidly growing city, such as Victoria is today.

Twenty acres, Lost Lake, near the line surveyed for the Canadian Northern. This can be purchased at one-half the price adjoining property is bringing as a subdivision. Terms of one-quarter cash and 1, 2 and 3 years.

Chapman Street—Five-roomed modern bungalow, furnace heated, cement basement. Lot 50x135. House is well furnished. Possession in thirty days. Price for the whole, \$5,750. Terms, \$1,050 cash, \$35 per month and mortgage due in 1915.

Nine-roomed modern house on Prior Street, near King's Road, recently built. This is a bargain at \$5,000, on very easy terms, less than rent; terms, \$1,000 cash and straight mortgage, for three years. The upper rooms can be rented as a separate flat.

Six Lots, 50x120, three on Constance Road and three on Admiral's Road. Can sell the six or either three at the rate of \$2,000 for the lot. Easy terms. A very good buy.

160 Acres, East Sooke Road, near Becher Bay. Road passes through corner of property. Price, \$3,200 on terms.

L. H. Ellis

Realty, Financial and Insurance Broker

Phone 940, Room 6, Moody Bldg.
620 Yates St. P. O. Box 110

Three Snaps

Queen's Avenue, \$6,800—Seven rooms, opposite City Park; recently held for \$7,850, now \$6,800; terms arranged.

Dublin Road—Four-roomed, modern house. \$3,500.

Albany Street—Six-roomed, modern house. \$4,500. Terms arranged.

H. P. NEWMAN

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.
Telephone 3741

**SHAWNIGAN
LAKE**

We have two small tracts of acreage close to the water, each tract containing 2 1/2 acres; will sell cheap on easy terms. For particulars apply to

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Phone 375 323 Yates Street
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

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Write us for information about the famous Comox District.

Agents E. & N. Railway lands.
COURTENAY AND COMOX, B. C.

Oak Bay Specials

Six excellent lots on Hampshire Road South, 50 x 112 each; all clear and level. Price, \$1,500 each; terms, one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Will sell separate. Two extra fine lots on Monterey Avenue South, 50 x 113 each. Price, \$1,650 each; terms, one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

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**A Prettily
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House**

1 1/2 blocks to Hillside car. Magnificent outlook. Containing seven rooms, strictly modern, furnace, cement floor, large lot; has small house at rear, renting for \$5 a month. This is a good buy at

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For terms, apply to

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Victoria Avenue, north of Saratoga, 50x120 \$2900
Victoria Avenue, close to Saratoga, 50x120 \$1775
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Our car is at your service. Let us show you these choice lots.

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Lot 5 PARK PLACE, \$400 cash. Price \$1,650
Lot 6 CORNER PARK PLACE and ALBERT AVE. \$2,100
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These Lots are all Near the Municipal Hall Site, which will be the Centre of the Esquimalt Business District

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For sale, 2 lots, Riverside Addition, centrally located. Only

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330 FEET WATERFRONT
ABOUT 3 ACRES

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\$2500

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Railroad now under construction. Buy at once, if you want to make money. Only desirable properties handled.

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Established 1890

A. D. Malet & Co.

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**A Few Choice Buys for the
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Corner of Kings Road and Blackwood Street—Fine building site, size 102 x 125, level, high and dry. This is a snap. Terms arranged to suit. Price \$6,000

Bay Street—Revenue producing lot next to Government Street. A sure money-maker. Terms arranged. Price \$15,000

A Dandy Building Site, Corner Roderick and Oak Streets—Just one block from Douglas Street car. 3 fine lots, each 40 x 120. Terms: One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$3,300

Niagara Street—Fine lot, 50x120, one-half block from car, the choicest lot on the street. Terms: One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$5,500

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Waterfront**

SELKIRK STREET

Extra large lot, 82.3 x 280.

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We can give you a new 5-room bungalow, 5 minutes from Douglas Street car.

\$200 CASH

Balance \$35 per month, including interest.

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Country Home Near Cowichan**BUILDINGS**

Beautiful house of eight large rooms, built August, 1912. Basement, drawing-room 16x23, dining-room 13x17, hall, kitchen, pantry, scullery, four bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, three verandas, 1,000-gallon tank with gasoline pump. Stable with hayloft, buggy shed, wood shed and garage.

LAND

Nineteen acres, two acres in garden and crop, five acres in pasture, three acres being cleared, balance in light bush.

LOCATION

On the main road, two miles from Cowichan Station, one and a quarter miles from Hillbank Station.

PRICE

\$9,500, ON TERMS

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Phone 30

Est. 1890

Sooke A Great Big Snap Harbor

A 5-Room House and 1½ acres at the junction of Muir Avenue and Sooke Road.

Think of It—The Price Is Only \$2300

Terms, of course. By-the-by, it's only a very short distance from the public wharf.

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Close to Fort Street, 8-roomed house with current basement, furnace, garage; all walks cemented. \$4,750.
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Furnished house to rent at \$500.

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Acres at Colwood, close to new Golf Links Park; fronting on main road. \$400 per acre, on good terms.

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\$375 PER ACRE
35 acres at Happy Valley, Mechosin District; over half cleared and cultivated, good black soil, and water. \$3,000 cash, balance over 4 years.

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Acres at South Saanich; no rock; good black loam; good water on property.

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Saanich District, waterfront; house and outbuildings; good orchard and garden; splendid view; close to Keatings Station.

\$1550 PER ACRE
10 Acres Magnificent Waterfront, near Dunsmuir's Castle; all clear land. A beautiful country home site.

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Subdivide Acreage Within Four-Mile Circle

You could not wish for better land, nor hope to get it within a radius of four miles at anything like the price we want—something over 40 acres and a first cash payment of only \$12,000. There's plenty of good water and first-class transportation.

If you have the money or can raise it, see us at once.

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Don't Forget Our New Telephone Numbers—4770 and 4771

Calumet Avenue off Cloverdale Avenue

New Bungalow; 4 rooms, strictly modern. Lot 50 x 120. Well situated. Fruit trees. One-quarter cash, balance over 2 years. Price **\$3000**

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FOR SALE

About One Thousand Acres, with more than a mile water-frontage, on Salt Spring Island.

For further particulars ask at

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Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange

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Victoria, B. C.

A Splendid House

A full 2-story house, exceptionally well built, containing 8 large rooms and fine entrance hall, furnace and all modern conveniences. The lot is large enough for a full size tennis court. Situated in the best street in Oak Bay.

PRICE, ON TERMS - - - **\$8,500**

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Established 1864

A Good Buy in Fairfield

ON VERY EASY TERMS

A New 6-Room House; basement, furnace and all modern conveniences. A very large garage with cement floor. Price **\$6000**

\$1000 cash; balance to suit purchaser

To Rent—A Modern House in the Fairfield

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We have for sale in large and small blocks, acreage from \$45.00, adjoining the railway and on the main road to Alberni

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Good building lot, Oak Bay, 50 x 120. Easy terms **\$1,500**

Waterfront lot, Foul Bay Beach. Easy terms **\$3,500**

Two 1-2 acres, Portage Inlet. Per acre **\$3,000**

Apartment site, 100x120. Good location **\$10,000**

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BELOW MARKET VALUE

Three-Quarter Acre Blocks

From \$250 to \$450

Fine soil, no rock, nicely treed, seven minutes from B. C. Electric Railway Co. station.

There is nothing so cheap in Saanich

H. D. Miller & Co., Ltd.

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Will see greater improvements in the next six months than any other district in Victoria

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Shakespeare Street, 50x150 \$1,500
Aquitah Street, 50 x 120 \$1,300
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Forbes Street, 60 x 112 \$1,100
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One-third, 6, 12 and 18 months

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EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

A particularly attractive house—Sited on a large lot in the Fairfield Estate; close to carline; embracing all features that go to make a home comfortable. Workmanship and materials of the highest order.

Price, for a few days only, \$1,000

Terms can be arranged to suit purchaser

SEE US FOR HOUSES

YOU'LL BE SATISFIED IF YOU BUY FROM

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Semi-business lot on Cook Street for comfortable four or five-room bungalow in Oak Bay or Fairfield districts. What have you?

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212 acres, 6 cleared, with 5-roomed house, 1-2 mile from C. N. R. Price, per acre **\$30.00**

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Cook St.

Splendid Lot, 50 x 160
For **\$1050**
Very Easy Terms

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Two Cheap Houses

3000 Will Handle
A home, steady and a half, and one furnished house just completed, perfectly modern, furnished, desirable, on main thoroughfare, two minutes from two carlines. Prices, respectively \$1800 and \$1400. Terms, \$500 cash, balance \$50 per month, including interest. These are close to.

STORE SITES
We have for sale two sites on the Carey Road and Burnside Road. See us about these. They won't last long. Wholesome for rent, furnished and unfurnished.

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Real Estate and Financial Agents
509 James Block, Fort Street
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AN APARTMENT HOUSE

Is one of the very best paying investments and one of the very best income payers. We have the cheapest apartment site, considering its many advantages, in the city: 94½x13½ feet on PENDERGAST STREET, facing south, close to car and Beacon Hill Park, twelve minutes' walk from Post Office. Price on terms **\$5,500**
Nos. 1194 and 1445.

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Rooms 101-106 Hibben-Bone Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

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Real Estate and Investments—Insurance

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. C. Scott Whiting and Basil K. Garvice have moved into their new offices, 410 BELMONT BLOCK (Victoria Trust Building), corner Government and Humboldt Streets.

C. S. WHITING

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 1400. 410 Belmont Block

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18½ Acres waterfront on Sooke River; C. N. Ry. Good property. \$1000 cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price **\$2900**

Fred Patton & Co.

Phones L 4161-3393

318 Sayward Bldg., Douglas St.

MEMORANDUM

My First Duty

Monday, May 26th.

I must see that cheap property selling at Esquimalt, knowing now as I do that the Dominion Government is about to construct at Esquimalt, one of the world's largest drydocks, and that Esquimalt is destined to be a large commercial centre, I am doing myself an injustice to wait any longer, for the prices are soon to double and I must get in now. The firm A. D. Malet & Company, fourth floor, Central Building, is the agent, and are offering it on the following terms: One-fourth cash, 6, 12, 18, 24 months, or one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Prices range from \$1150 to \$2500.

The property is located directly opposite the Coach and Horses Hotel on Esquimalt Road, in the business centre and near the Drydock and Shipbuilding Yards.

I must remember this important engagement.

—LEST I FORGET—

ADVERTISE IN

Coast Agency Company
 502 Union Bank Building Phone 4897
 We Write All Kinds of Insurance
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

1003 Government Street

LOCAL LACROSSE TEAM IS WINNER

Victoria Twelve Too Strong for New Westminster — Sam Lorimer's Men on Top in a Heavy Scoring Game.

After a whirlwind start that netted them three goals in 14 minutes and sent thrills of apprehension chasing up and down the backs of the loyal Victoria rooters, the Westminster amateur lacrosse players tamed down so completely yesterday at the Royal Athletic Park that the local twelve pumped through the last three periods in easy fashion and finished on top of a 15 to 7 score.

For a few minutes it looked as if the husky Victoria team was going to have a hard job holding the speedy Mainlanders, but the latter club's spectacular display at the commencement was only a flash in the pan. They had not the stamina to maintain the pace, while the Victorians improved wonderfully as the game progressed. In the last two periods the home club made the visitors look foolish.

Game Not of High Order
The lacrosse witnessed was not the best in the world by any means. While they won easily, the home players scarcely showed championship form. Their passing, particularly in the home division, was ragged at times, and until they got settled down they were lacking in other respects. It did not have any bad effect in yesterday's affair but in a tight game that looseness at the start might have counted heavily against the team. However, the Capitals' exhibition as they overtook the Royals and passed them was good enough, and judging by the way they speeded up when necessary they still had a few wrinkles in reserve which there was no call to produce.

It can be said with certainty that the Victorians are a rugged, aggressive aggregation with strength to carry them through the hardest of games under a full head of steam. The Royals, on the other hand, are a light, young team, speedy and neat in their stick-handling, but that's about all.

Royals Off on Jump
Yesterday the Westminster home got away on the jump from the face-off, and after some clever, fast maneuvering Feeney lodged the ball in the net. Aware of Ross Johnson's position as a scolder of sterling ability, the Royals had apparently gone on to the field with a concerted plan of action to beat him. This was revealed in the way one of the players charged Johnson as Feeney shot. They got their first goal that way but that was all, for Johnson didn't spare the next man who came into his net. While Dakers was on the fence a few minutes later Westminster got their second goal, Swanson, the old man, going in for an open shot unopposed. Another bit of work and Feeney counted their third.

Locals Out of Trance
With an uphill struggle ahead of them the Victorians now came out of their trance and Coulson, the opposing goalie, shortly became a very busy man. He turned aside a few wicked shots but finally John Johnson getting a pass from McDonald worked up close to the net and put Victoria on the sheet. The ice broken, Victoria came fast, and in the second quarter the Westminsterers were pretty well penned in their defence territory. While one of the visiting team was on the bench Victoria tied up the score, McCarter and Brynjolfsson being responsible. Thereafter the going was easy. Before the close of the period Brynjolfsson sagged the nets twice more in a pretty fashion.

The Royals were plainly played out. Their defence gave the home little support and it was no task at all for Sam Lorimer's men to beat their way to Coulson's net. The last four Westminster goals might have been kept out but for carelessness on the part of the locals.

The game was clean but too one-sided to rouse much excitement among the crowd of about 1,000 people present. J. Johnson and Brynjolfsson showed up very conspicuously on the home team.

Summary
Goals—First period: Feeney (West.) 30 sec; Swanson (West.) 3 min. 30 sec; Feeney (West.) 4 min; J. Johnson (Vic.) 15 min. Second quarter: McCarter (Vic.) 10 min; Brynjolfsson (Vic.) 2 min; Swanson (Vic.) 3 min. 30 sec; Brynjolfsson (Vic.) 1 minute; Storme (West.) 30 sec; J. Johnson (Vic.) 5 min. Fourth quarter: Clute (Vic.) 1 min; J. Johnson (Vic.) 7 min; Storme (West.) 1 min; McCarter (Vic.) 2 min; Feeney (West.) 1 min 30 sec; Feeney (West.) 3 min; Brynjolfsson (Vic.) 3 min; Clute (Vic.) 15 sec.

Penalties—First quarter: Dakers (Vic.) 5 min. Second quarter: Nelson (West.) 5 min; J. Johnson (Vic.) 5 min. Third quarter: Baker (Vic.) 5 min; Battison (West.) 5 min; J. Johnson (Vic.) 5 min. Fourth quarter: J. Dakers (Vic.) 5 min; Swanson (West.) 5 min; Clute (West.) 5 min.

Referee: W. Dinmore and W. C. Moroney; goal umpires, Reed and Menzies; game timers, Sangster and Dempster; penalty timers, Ross and Huff.

The Teams
Victoria. Westminster.
H. Johnson.....goal.....Coulson
Class.....point.....Nelson
Dakers.....cover.....Gregory
Rweeney.....first defence.....Cooper
Stiles.....second defence.....Atkinson
J. Johnson.....third defence.....Battison
McCarter.....centre.....Sangster
McGregor.....third home.....Swanson
Baker.....second home.....B. Johnson
McDonald.....first home.....Gifford
Clute.....outside.....Storme
Brynjolfsson.....inside.....Feeney

Big Year Season Opens
MONTREAL, Que., May 24.—The lacrosse season was formally opened today in the Big Four League in this city. And Toronto, before good crowds. Scores—Montreal 4; Tecumseh 2; Irish Canadians 7; Toronto 4.

After the Parade—The Crowd at the Judging at Beacon Hill



JUST A FEW OF VICTORIA'S HOLIDAY-SEEKERS

VANCOUVER DOWN BEFORE ROYALS

Minto Cupholders Start Season With Decisive Victory Over Con-Jones' Star Twelve—10,000 People See Game.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., May 24.—Ten thousand fans gave glad welcome at Queen's Park this afternoon to the national game. All stayed until the end of the last quarter, although the issue was not in doubt. The Royals, who were the champions with 8 goals to 3 in their favor over the Vancouver team. It was good lacrosse and the crowds, which always presents such an impressive appearance on Empire Day, as it was around the oval, fills the stands and masses in automobiles and other conveyances, will be well content if all the season's exhibitions do equal credit to the skill, speed and good temper of the players.

There were only three penalties handed out in the game, and these were for unnecessary hard checking, but it need not be inferred that the game was lacking in action and excitement. The score shows a wide margin between the teams, but it scarcely reflects the true run of play. Vancouver was in the game to a far greater extent than the score suggests but the superiority of Westminster was nevertheless quite marked and became more pronounced as the game proceeded.

Royals Last Better.
New Westminster lasted better, they maintained their speedy grit on the home and their extreme watchfulness on the defence all the way through. The Vancouver defence played beautifully in the first quarter but the subtlety of the Westminster attack, its dash and quickness eventually found those tiny openings for a home which is just one aggregation of sharpshooters. Vancouver home did not do so badly, but there is only one Bun Clark and he is the incomparable. Clark picked them out this afternoon with a zest and an unerring ground shot which indicated that he has not yet gone back.

Vancouver got the draw in the opening quarter and the home moved in spirited fashion. The attack was short-lived and the first raid by Westminster brought a score. Hens left his net to get a man uncovered, Griffiths going into the net, but Bill Turnbull shot past him. Then there was a long spell of even play, both sides showing a grim defence. Len Turnbull sent in a swift ground shot which Hens picked out and the play went back and forth, Lalonde equalizing before the end of the quarter by shooting from some way out. Many declared that this quarter was worth the money.

Spring Shoots Not On.
In the second quarter, the cupholders were playing up the hill and before five minutes had gone by, Grumpy Spring took a pass from Feeney and drove it in at a speed that must have taken Hens completely by surprise. The New Westminster goal was imperilled when Adamson rushed from behind and dropped the ball over. Carter just lifting it over at his second attempt. Then Bill Turnbull took a pass from White-muth and scored another and Hens had to have all his wits about him when Long Bill sent in another scorcher. Before the twenty minutes of this period had closed, that faithful old scout "Bones" Allen took advantage of a scrimmage in front of the goal and put the rubber in. He tried to repeat a moment later and this time he went down with a wail somewhere in the vicinity of the solar-plexus.

In the third quarter ions was put on to Bill Turnbull, and Pringle went to check White-muth.
Heat From Turnbull.
It was time now to hear from Len Turnbull and a grand movement which started with Marshall bringing the ball down, culminated in a score by Turnbull.
The next score, registered by Grumpy Spring was a peach in its way, for from a difficult position he aimed it into the high corner of the net. Still insatiable, he again scored in the last minute of the play.
Six to two in favor of the Salmon Hellies was the score when the teams lined up for the last time, but Vancouver had shot their bolt and Westminster and their Grumpy Spring added to Westminster's total. The first should have been saved by Hens, judging from the way it went in but the next was one of Grumpy's characteristic efforts. He took a pass from Len Turnbull, who was being checked by two men at the time, and ran outside and shot successfully from an angle. Vancouver reduced the lead when Adamson, standing right in the goal, took a pass from Lalonde and popped it in.

LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

American
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4; Washington 2.
At New York—New York 3; Boston 2.
At St. Louis—Detroit 7; St. Louis 4.
At Chicago—Cleveland 4; Chicago 3.
Standing of the Clubs

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	21	9	.700
Cleveland	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	13	.563
Washington	15	15	.500
St. Louis	14	16	.469
Detroit	13	20	.397
New York	9	24	.271

At San Francisco—Oakland 5; Los Angeles 3.
At Los Angeles—Venice 7; Portland 4.
At Sacramento—Sacramento 2; San Francisco 1.
Standing of the Clubs

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	21	9	.700
Oakland	18	12	.600
Venice	14	16	.469
San Francisco	13	17	.432
Portland	12	20	.371
Sacramento	10	22	.312

Albion Lose at Vancouver
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 24.—The Vancouver Moths cricket eleven met Victoria Albion at the Brockton Point grounds today and won by 9 wickets. In batting, good performances were put up by A. Kage, L. A. Peel and C. Hinesworth for the Moths, with W. J. Baum and F. Boyston doing best for the visitors.

In bowling, C. Hinesworth shone for the Moths, in all taking 8 wickets throughout the afternoon.

VICTORIA GOLFERS TOOK HIGH HONORS AT BUTTE

BUTTE, Mont., May 24.—In the final play of the Pacific Northwest Golf Association J. S. Matterson, of Victoria, B. C. won the gold medal for the best qualifying round in men's championship 184 for 96 holes. A. W. Cann, Victoria, won the championship against Barker, Butte, in the finals, 8 up and 7 to play. H. S. Griggs, Tacoma, won the second flight by a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. E. K. Rie, Butte, won the women's championship from Mrs. Longely, of Butte, 8 up and 3 to play.

LUTHER MCCARTY DIES AFTER BLOW

White Champion—Passes Away Eight Minutes After Being Knocked Out by Arthur Pelkey in First Round.

CALGARY, May 24.—Within two minutes from the start of the scheduled ten round fight for the heavyweight honors, Luther McCarty took the count of ten, knocked out by Arthur Pelkey's terrific drive just below the heart and eight minutes later died from heart failure, superinduced by the blow. Later today a squad of Northwest Mounted Police left this city for the arena. Five miles from here, with instructions from Magistrate Crispin to arrest everyone connected with the fight.

The several thousand spectators, attracted by the prospects of seeing the champion in the hardest fight of his pugilistic career, had already settled down in their seats, following the demonstration given the two fighters when they appeared in the ring at 12:45 p. m. Before they were dazzled by the unexpectedness of seeing McCarty, undefeated since his first great ring victory, one year ago over Carl Morris, taking the count of ten from Referee Ed. Smith of Chicago. Wild plaudits for Pelkey died down when McCarty failed to rise after the awarding of the decision to Pelkey and when doctors darted through the ropes to the side of McCarty the crowd surged down around the ringside. Eight minutes later McCarty died without regaining consciousness.

McCarty and Pelkey were in the ring twenty minutes before the gong sounded, sending them together. Cheers for the two fighters from their respective followers as they advanced toward each other still were in the air when Pelkey, following a clinch and a few preliminary passes, threw McCarty off his guard by a feint and executed the blow that sent the 21-year-old champion to his last count. For a short space of time he remained in his familiar fighting attitude, his clinched fists advanced, then slowly crumpled to the mat. It was several hours before a large portion of the crowd would believe that McCarty was dead and many remained about the arena until evening, hoping against hope that the reports of the tragedy were exaggerated.

Luther McCarty was born at Lincoln, Neb., on March 17, 1892. His father was an Indian halfbreed and his mother of Irish extraction. Standing a trifle over 6 ft. 3 in., he was a physically powerful man, yet a comparatively weak hitter. His best blow was a right upper-cut, which he used almost continuously in clinches. He first sprang into prominence when he defeated Carl Morris at Springfield, Mo., on May 3, 1912. McCarty was immediately hailed as a "white hope" but failed to live up to his reputation. His best fight was with Al. Palmer at Los Angeles last New Year's Day, when he defeated the conquer of Bombardier Wells in 18 rounds. His last fight, previous to this fatal battle today was ten rounds with Frank Moran at New York on April 30.

Both in Condition
Both McCarty and Pelkey were in excellent condition when they entered the ring. When McCarty climbed over the ropes, he was laughing. A few minutes later Pelkey appeared. The men sparred cautiously at the opening, both handling themselves with play. After a few minutes of easy sequence, then Pelkey, jabbed on the jaw. It was a good blow and McCarty winced under

smiled. Then after about a minute of fighting there was a fierce exchange and a clinch. In this clinch McCarty received the blow which caused his death.

When McCarty fell to the floor the referee and the crowd thought it a knockout and the official, after making the customary count, held up the hand of Pelkey to indicate that he was a winner.

McCarty's seconds had rushed to his side and began to work over him. After a few seconds there were calls for a physician. James Short, K.C., said that an information will be placed against Pelkey and possibly some of those closely associated with the fight. Under the laws of Alberta every spectator in liable to be arrested for manslaughter.

Minister Speaks
Practically the last words McCarty heard were from a minister, when the pastor of a local church entered the ring and spoke in favor of boxing. The physician who attended McCarty, and who made the thorough examination after death contends that the collapse of the fighter was due either to organic heart trouble or paralysis of the heart. He stated that owing to the victim's condition a blow over the heart was sufficient to cause death. Wm. McCarty, McCarty's manager, is prostrated over the tragic end of his protégé. When physicians pronounced him dead McCarty burst into tears. "All that I have to say is that Luther was the cleanest and best boy I ever had anything to do with," he said. "I am very sorry," said Tommy Burns, manager of Pelkey. "It is one of those things which cannot be helped, and my sympathy goes to Pelkey, too. He was more responsible for what happened than a man would be who was a mile away from the ring." Pelkey was too overcome by the tragedy to make any statement. Referee Smith preferred to say nothing beyond that it was not a hard blow that caused McCarty's collapse.

Pelkey's Bonds Put Up
Pelkey's bonds were \$10,000, which was provided by Tommy Burns and Fred Lower. An autopsy on McCarty's body was held this evening. Chas. Costello swore in the jury and adjourned the inquest until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. McCarty was not medically examined just before the fight and not since last Monday, when he was reported fit.

FARGO, N. D., May 24.—Mrs. Luther McCarty did not let the news of her husband's death interfere with her duties in a restaurant here tonight. When first told of the death of McCarty she refused to believe it, and when the death was confirmed she refused to make any comment.

Mrs. McCarty was working in a restaurant when her husband became a claimant for the championship. She then went to see McCarty in their former home in Ohio, but soon returned to her work here.

VICTORIA BEES HAVE CHANCE TO CLIMB HIGH

Meet Tacoma This Coming Series—Portland Goes Up Against League Leaders at Seattle

Today the Victoria and Spokane ball teams play in Tacoma in the last game of the series in which the Bees have already been returned winners seven times. Pandon all over the circuit is agog over Victoria's wonderful record of the last week or so as it is and if the team can continue to play the class of ball it has been playing, it is reasonable to predict that the end is not yet.

Starting from tomorrow the Bees go into conflict with Tacoma for a week and as the Tigers have not been doing any too well of late the Mike Lynch squad have still another chance to boost their stock before crossing clubs with the Portland Cubs, who are pressing heavily ahead of us against the league and at Seattle in this coming series. Vancouver plays at Spokane.

AUCTION SALE

WILL START AGAIN

MONDAY MAY 26

Afternoon - 2:30 p.m.

Evening - 7:30 p.m.

Continuing With Two
Sales Every Day

REMEMBER

Three Elegant

Presents

GIVEN AWAY

FREE

at Every Sale, and a

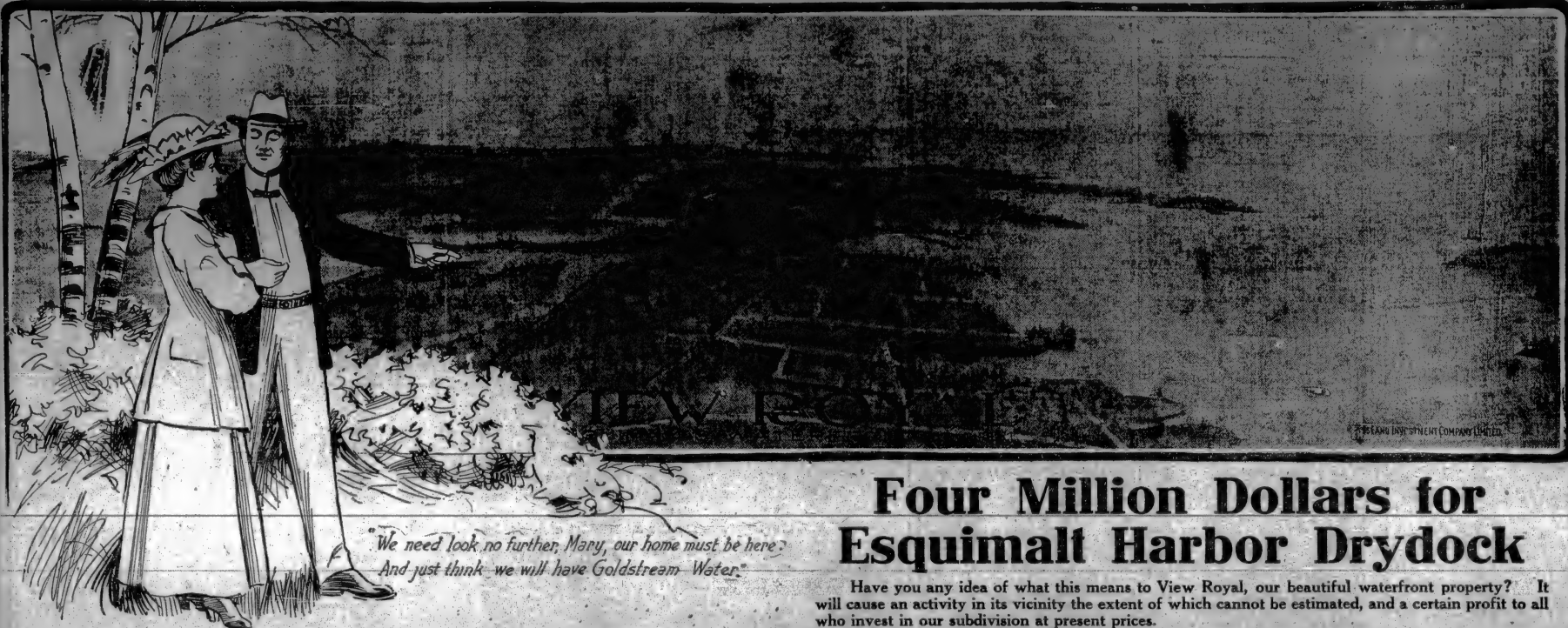
Diamond Ring

on the Last Night

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

Corner Broad and Johnson Sts.

Horace Dorer, Auctioneer

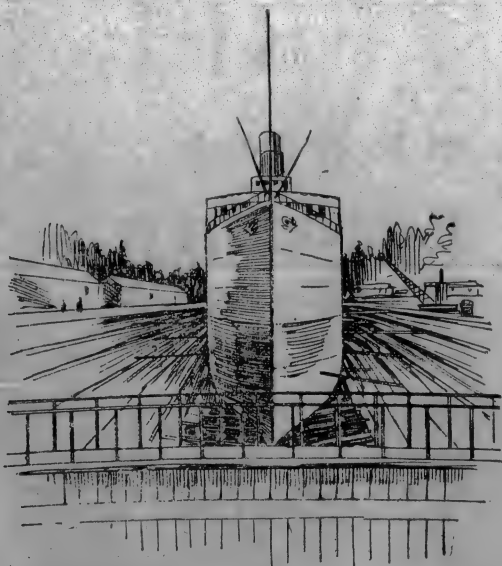


VIEW ROYAL

VIEW ROYAL

THIS illustration accurately portrays View Royal, our charming subdivision on Esquimalt Harbor. It is the most beautifully situated property on that large land-locked body of water. Sloping gently to fine beaches or attractive bays, cleared in parts and in others shaded to just the right extent with Douglas fir, and offering a glorious view from any point of the picturesque and historic harbor with the Olympic mountains in the distance, it has an irresistible appeal. When you have seen it your decision will be as final as that of the young couple above represented. All we ask is an opportunity to show it. The property, the prices and the terms will do the rest.

View Royal is within easy walking distance of the Gorge carline—Victoria's finest homesteads are locating miles beyond it—Hartley Park, Hon. James Dunsmuir's residence, is one illustration. A motor boat or a row boat puts a party on the Esquimalt car in short order. The E. & N. Railway runs through it and the C. N. P. is just about as close. Besides, authoritative report has it that either both or one of these railroads is to be electrified at least as far as the new Colwood Country Club, in which event there would be a service that would bring the subdivision's residents within few minutes of the Post Office.



We draw special attention to the property's investment advantages. The Dominion Government has decided to construct one of the world's largest drydocks within a short distance. Within a hundred yards the E. & N. Railway has established terminals, from which a ferry even now is making daily trips. Esquimalt Harbor is of such importance commercially that it cannot be overlooked. View Royal owners will be able to sell out at a substantial profit either in the immediate or the not distant future.



Goldstream water on tap. This is another point on which we lay special emphasis. The streets through View Royal have been graded and through all the Esquimalt Waterworks Co., by special arrangement with us, has laid pipes. Thus every purchaser is guaranteed the best water available anywhere in Victoria.

PRICES LOW TERMS EASY
1-4 Acre Lots From \$600 Up

Terms One-Fifth Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 Months

This is the exceptional proposition we have to offer for a short time. It is assured that there are few unable to meet such conditions.

A General Invitation

At 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. from Monday, the 19th inst., automobiles will leave our office, Esquimalt Block, for the convenience of those interested. We wish it understood that in applying for information and in taking advantage of this invitation to see the property you do not place yourself under any obligation.

ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

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We Write Fire Insurance

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All Pattern Hats
At
HALF-PRICE

A Choice Line of Tassel and Hemp
Shapes
\$2.00

Beautiful
TAILORED HATS
Reduced to
\$5.00 and \$7.50

Orders Taken for Gentlemen's
Toupees—Perfect Match and Fit
Guaranteed

PARIS MILLINERY
AND HAIR SHOP
725 YATES ST., VICTORIA
Phone 1145
Mrs. J. Cook Mrs. R. Walton

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOR IN PROVINCE

Members Returning to Victoria
After Completing Session at
Trail—Golden Will Also Be
Visited.

Mr. F. R. McNamara, secretary to the Royal Commission on Labor, returned to Victoria yesterday, and Commissioner John Jardine will reach home again Monday, the commission having just completed its sitting at Trail, the third section of its tour itinerary. Travel and investigation will be resumed on the 6th proximo at Golden; meanwhile the members of the tribunal are for the most part spending a few days at their several homes—Mr. Pearson, the chairman, at Golden; Mr. Stoney at New Westminster; Mr. Mackenzie at Vernon, while Mr. Harper has been suddenly summoned East by the serious illness of a brother.

During the one month's itinerary that has just been completed, the commission sat for the hearing of evidence and opinions on labor topics at no fewer than fifteen population centres, the subjects chiefly investigated being incidents to conditions obtaining among the men engaged in railway construction with camps at Lytton and Penticton (at which latter point the short-lived L. W. W. strike had its inception), while all through the Okanagan Valley the issue virtually monopolizing attention was with respect to the alleged scarcity of agricultural labor. In the Boundary district all evidence taken centred largely upon conditions disclosed in the metalliferous mining industry, so that considerable variety was given to the general scope of inquiry.

The question of the eight-hour day proved one in which very live and general interest is evinced, all general trades apparently being agreed as to its desirability, while on the other hand the suggestion of an eight-hour day for farmers was scouted by the representatives of agricultural industry. There was also evidenced in the industrial sections of the interior, as in the Coast cities, emphatic approval by organized labor of a general eight-hour day for

all labor and of the Government taking over the entire matter of workmen's compensation, administering such compensation from a fund to be levied by percentage deductions from payrolls according to the occupation hazard, etc., to which proposition no active opposition has as yet developed during the commission's touring.

The fourth section itinerary for this commission has already been completed, and is as follows: Golden, Friday, June 6; Atholmer, Monday, 8; Cranbrook, Tuesday, 10; Kimberley, Wednesday, 11; Fernie, Thursday, 12; Michel, Saturday, 14; Creston, Monday, 16; Kaslo, Wednesday, 18; Nelson, Thursday, 19; Queen Mine, Friday, 20; Salmon, Friday, 20; Silverton, Tuesday, 24; and Nakusp, Wednesday, 25. It will be noted that three days elapse between the Salmon and Silverton sittings. During this time the Commission will be engaged in inspections and investigations, making Nelson city its base of operation. This fourth itinerary completes the field investigations of the Commission in the Provincial interior.

RAILWAY TRAVEL IN RUSSIA COSTS LITTLE

Statistical Report Just Published Shows This by Amusing Array of Figures—Economic for Some People.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—The statistical report of the State Railways of Russia, just published, shows by an amusing array of figures that for some people at least, it costs little indeed to travel by rail in Russia. Among the dismissals and punishments inflicted in the course of the year, 315 guards and 133 subordinates dismissed, and 6,576 guards and 10,473 others fined, are all catalogued as having helped waylayers along without sufficient regard for the law, which decrees that journeys by railway in Russia shall be paid for.

But these odd 20,000 punishments can scarcely be said to meet the needs of the case, as in the course of a year nearly a million passengers defrauded the State railway management. The exact number is 994,118. Altogether as much as \$550,000 was found to be due for fares unpaid. Nearly half the money was paid at once, a quarter was paid later of free will, and the payment of the rest the authorities were compelled to go to law.

Naturally most of the guards and subordinate employees received slight "commissions" from the passengers they helped. Calculating that only a third, or at the highest estimate a half, of the cheap travelers are caught, the effect on the railway balance-sheet must be very considerable. It is amusing to note, however, that for the time being the department expresses itself almost satisfied. In earlier years, it is explained, the number of passengers without tickets who got off free was much greater.

S. P. C. A. cases of cruelty. Phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone L1733.

**YOU CAN BE SAVED
FROM ALL WASHDAY
ORUDGERY**

IF YOU USE THE
I. X. L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE, \$3.00

Washes Anything and Everything—Hot and Cold Water—Starch and Overalls to the Finest Laces with No Injury

Coupon Below Saves You \$2.00

Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
See Daily Washes, See Signs and Shows

COUPON

Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address
to I. X. L. Vacuum Washer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
1011 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C., and you will receive
one I. X. L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid
except in Canada on condition that you agree to be
refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

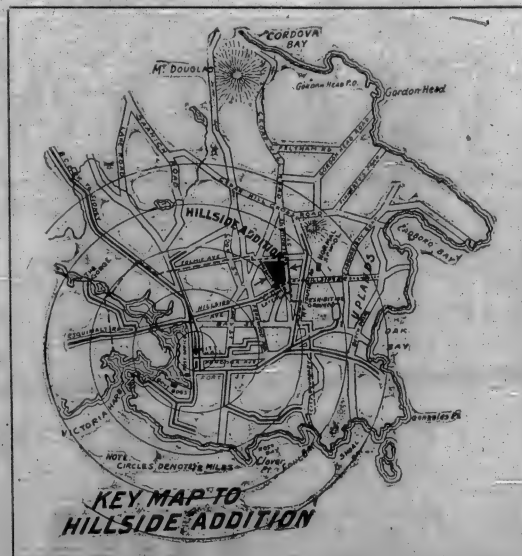
Read This Interesting Clipping From The Daily Colonist

Many people in Victoria are making the terrible mistake of not watching the development of their growing city, where a few dollars invested at the right time will net them handsome returns in a very short time.

Few of us indeed know of the big improvements that are to change the entire district in the next few months. It would pay you to visit the famous Hillside District, just past the present end of the Hillside Avenue car line, inside the city limits, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall. Forty years ago one of our esteemed pioneers, who at that time had the pick of all Vancouver Island for the establishment of a Nursery, settled in this beautiful district, proclaiming it the choice of the Island. The soil is exceedingly good, the ground level and free from rock, in a commanding situation, quiet, free and homelike. For many years the district was peacefully content.

But now—a new life has sprung up among the old and new residents, fine homes are being built out and around the district. The city has passed a by-law, widening Hillside Avenue, the artery street from water to water, to a 75-foot roadway, with cement sidewalks, boulevard, pavement, and in fact all civic improvements. The northeast sewer and the branch along Shelbourne Street to the city limits is nearing completion. All of this year's big work is for the Northeast district.

True, the Hillside car line is only three blocks away, but that's not good enough, two car lines must serve this district, with five-minute service to carry the residents to the city.



Lots
\$100
Cash

Lots
\$100
Cash

Special notice is called to the change of terms:

10% Cash and 10% Quarterly
Or $\frac{1}{4}$ Cash, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 Months

Hillside Addition Inside the City Limits

1. The last chance to buy city lots inside the city limits at starting prices.
2. The lowest-priced property in the City of Victoria.
3. It is only 1-3-4 mile from the City Hall.
4. Every lot level, absolutely no rock found on this property; good view; ground rises on a gentle slope from Hillside Avenue.
5. Three blocks from Hillside carline.
6. Convenient to the new \$500,000 Normal School.
7. Every lot contains nothing but good soil, all under cultivation.

Size of Lots 55x110 and 45x110

Price \$1,000 Per Lot

Owing to announcement about Shellbourne Street carline, prices should be \$1,500 each.

The value of this property will increase wonderfully in a very short time. Don't you think you should investigate these facts? Large profits were made in the Fairfield and Hollywood Districts with the advent of civic improvements, and large profits must be made in Hillside Addition. The property is the choice of the Northeast District, is close to the new \$500,000 Normal School, with a view over Oak Bay and the Willows and surrounding grounds.

Price \$1,000 Per Lot—Worth \$1,300 Today



A. D. MALET & CO.
Suites 403-404 Central Building
VICTORIA
British Columbia

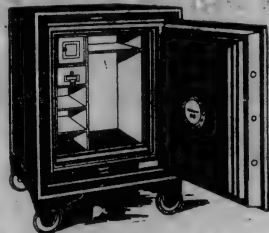
A. D. MALET & COMPANY
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VICTORIA, B. C.
Please send me full particulars of
Hillside Addition, and oblige.
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Fireproof Safes

If you are in the market for a safe you can't afford to miss this exceptionally low offer.

\$50

AND
UP



\$50

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Size, 26 x 16 x 20 Inches

We manufacture our own safes in Canada and save you the duty. Our prices are the lowest. Call and see our large stock.

Canadian Fairbanks
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Phone 2020

510 Johnson Street, Victoria

THE QUALITY STORE

Shops of
"Fashion-Craft"
In the Matter of Clothing

The difficulty of choosing between what you would like, regardless of cost—and in running the risk of buying what may look good, and appears to be cheap—finds a happy solution in Fashion Craft Clothing, which represents time-proven, sterling values, at reasonable prices.

To wear a Fashion Craft suit is to carry the hall mark of correct taste and style—plus the comfortable assurance of dress superiority, which after all, DOES count in matters of personal advantage.

Fashion Craft Clothing, in its perfect detail of hand-tailoring—exclusiveness of model—and honest fabric, has firmly established itself in the national demands from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

PRICES, \$16 TO \$45

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

F. A. GOWEN, Manager.

1114 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Phone 473



SIR IAN HAMILTON

TO INSPECT FORCES

Will See Fifth Regiment in Camp at Macaulay Point, and Also Infantry at Sidney—Col. Sam Hughes Coming.

Information has been received in Victoria to the effect that General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is coming over from the Old Country to inspect the Canadian forces this summer, will be on the coast about July 28.

According to the itinerary that has been mapped out for the general, who will be accompanied by Lord Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, and Adjutant-General Williams, he will visit the camp at Vernon before he comes over to Victoria.

While here he will inspect the Fifth Regiment at Macaulay Point, and will also motor out to Sidney to conduct an inspection of the infantry camp, which will include the 8th Fusiliers.

TRAGIC ENDING TO FESTIVITIES

Continued From Page 1

Mrs. J. D. Lomas, Los Angeles; Mrs. Wallace, Long Beach; Mrs. C. H. Lawrence, Los Angeles; Mrs. Wyvel, Casaverdugo, Cal.; Mrs. Warren C. Letts, aged 33, Long Beach, and her daughter Dorothy, aged 12; Mrs. E. C. Eveline, Long Beach; Mrs. Frank Shaw, aged 60, Los Angeles; Mrs. Emma Prigmore, aged 65, Long Beach; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Richardson, aged 28, Orange; Mrs. Pauline McGee, Long Beach; Thos. Beck, Long Beach; Miss Holmes, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Ada E. Ingraham, aged 64, Pasadena; Miss Nanna Longley, aged 60, Pasadena; Mrs. Williamson, Los Angeles; Mrs. Anna Stone, Long Beach; Mrs. S. F. Duryee, Los Angeles.

The injured—Mrs. John Wilson, Compton, slightly hurt; Alfred Newcombe, Mrs. Frank Cheshire, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. A. Kerr, Long Beach; Mrs. Fisher, Winnipeg; Mrs. H. L. Baker, Inglewood; Mrs. H. E. Fraser, Inglewood; Miss Martha Tower, Iowa; Elaine Barker, Los Angeles; Mrs. Abbie Young, John Ballentine, Mrs. M. C. Saunders, all Long Beach; Mrs. I. Nogan, Huntington Park; Nellie Guesford, Long Beach; Mrs. Chas. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gueble, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. K. Bill, Orange; Mrs. Black and daughter.

The dead, many of whom are still to be identified tonight, are in the National Guard armory, while the injured were hurried to various hospitals in this city and Los Angeles. All the doctors in the city, reinforced by sur-

geons and nurses from Los Angeles, are working tonight.

Pier Overcrowded

The accident occurred shortly before noon. The Empire Day parade, the principal feature of the celebration in honor of the late Queen Victoria's birthday anniversary, had just ended, and the participants, with thousands of visitors, were crowding up the steps of the pier and surging toward the auditorium when the pier floor sagged. An instant later the supports gave way, and the groans of breaking timbers mingled with the shrieks and cries of the victims, as all went down into a mass of broken wood and writhing human forms on the sand. Practically the entire landing of the pier was wrecked, and a portion of the auditorium front fell down.

The cause of the crash was the overburdening of the pier. The overcrowding, according to an official statement, was due to delay in unlocking the doors. If the doors had been unlocked at the proper time, it was asserted, the crowds could have got into the auditorium instead of "massing" at the doors, where the weight overwhelmed the pier support. The Scottish bagpipers had just entered the portal of the auditorium and were still marking time when the timbers were sundered.

Mayor Hatch, of Long Beach, scheduled to be one of the principal speakers at the celebration was in the midst of the throng on the pier and was reported to be among the dead or injured. He escaped unhurt, however, and, aided by Mayor Alexander, of Los Angeles, helped direct the work of rescue and rescue.

Mostly Women and Children

The crowd massed about the auditorium doors was composed mostly of women and children who had gathered there before the Empire Day parade had ended. When the section about the doors sank they went in with it, and a half dozen policemen who had been vainly striving to hold the throng in check went with them. Only a comparatively small number of men were caught in the trap, as most of the male celebrators were taking part in the parade. Many who were not standing on the section which collapsed were drawn or pushed into the vortex, and those who escaped crowded, panic-stricken, toward the outer part of the pier, starting a wild rush.

Falling timbers and flooring were jammed among those caught in the trap, and ropes were required to pull back the jagged edges of the sunken flooring and broken joists before the dead and injured could be taken out. It was fully one hour before the yawning hole in the floor of the pier could be emptied of its tangled mass of humanity, the dead separated from the injured, and the dying extricated from crushing timbers.

Dead and seriously injured alike were laid in rows on the sand of the beach and in the mid-day sun, while scores who sustained less serious injuries wandered dazedly about seeking friends and relatives. A number of those taken to hospitals were found unbreathed, but suffering from nervous shock. Many women and several men collapsed on the pier when the search-

for missing ones ended at the long row of dead and injured.

Los Angeles sent every available policeman in charge of the chief, while Mayor Alexander made the trip by motor car. A fire company from Los Angeles, while rushing to the scene was wrecked, but no one was injured. The work of removing the bodies to morgues did not begin until well into the afternoon. Long rows of saddened spectators, most of them still wearing the tiny Union Jack, emblematic of the day, watched in silence as the dead were taken from the temporary morgue in the armory to the waiting undertakers' wagons.

Although most of the victims were from Los Angeles and Long Beach, nearly every town in Southern California is represented among the dead and injured.

The Long Beach City Council held an executive session soon after the accident, and it was announced by Mayor Hatch at its conclusion that the Municipal Government would assume all expenses, paying the funeral expenses of the dead and supplying funds for the relief of the injured.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY IS GREAT POLE VAULTER

Vaulting 8 feet 1 inch, and only 13, Foster Hopkins, of Cincinnati, bids fair to become the world's champion pole vaulter by 1916, when the next Olympic games will take place, the athlete being stimulated by the success of the American team last year in Stockholm. It is doubtful if any boy of Foster's age can compare with him in his specialty, and, as he practices diligently and intelligently, he is constantly improving in "form" and gaining weight. Provided he meets with no back-set, it is reasonable to presume that by the time he is 15, which will be the year of the Berlin Olympic games, he will be clearing the bar high enough to win the event for the United States.

The world's vault record is now

feet, 2 1/2 inches, and is held by M. S. Wright, of Dartmouth.

When Foster Hopkins began vaulting, the sun of his ambition shone around a bamboo pole. His mother, who is his trainer and coach, promised the lad when he cleared 7 feet she would buy him the pole. He had scarcely turned 12 before she had to make good.

The boy weighs but 107 pounds and stands 5 feet 4 inches. He clears the bar at 8 feet 1 inch as easily as a swallow dips after a bug. King Brodbeck, physical instructor of the University of Cincinnati, pronounced the boy an athletic marvel.

In the backyard of his home is where the coming champion practices; hard falls have not shaken the nerve of the youngster, nor his confidence either, and he is determined to continue until he is champion of the world.

Heart Was Weak

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 24.—Dr. T. V. B. Crane, who was physician for the Springfield A. C., before which McCarty fought when he defeated Carl Morris, said tonight that McCarty once told him that he had suffered from smothering spells, indicating poor heart action.

BRITAIN PLANS FOR OLYMPIAD

Organization of National Team to Compete in Games at Berlin—Committee of Well-Known Men Appointed.

An English exchange has the following to say concerning Great Britain's plans for the next Olympic Games:

A beginning has been made, and not too soon, by the British Olympic Council in organizing a national team for the Berlin Games in 1916. Since the failure at Stockholm and the causes of it were discussed last June, the necessity of some radical change in organization has been everywhere recognized. A new committee has been formed and the following official statement has been made:

"In the considerable controversy which followed the last Games it was evident that an opinion was generally prevalent that a body of smaller dimensions than the council might appeal more effectively to the public also that it would make such a body more representative of the general feeling if half the members were independent of the council. At the same time it was clearly recognized as impossible for the council to abrogate their functions, because on that council sit the accredited representatives of every form of sport, and it is the bedrock of British amateur sport that each section of it should manage its own affairs."

"It has therefore been decided to constitute a special committee for the Olympic Games at Berlin, composed in equal proportions of members and non-members of the British Olympic Council, which shall be charged with the control of the financial arrangements connected with the British preparation for the Olympic Games of Berlin, 1916."

The New Committee

The first task was to complete this new committee. It is hoped that the names finally adopted will command the complete confidence of the public. They are: J. E. K. Studd, chairman; A. E. D. Anderson, E. J. T. Bosanquet, T. A. Cook, E. Mackay Edgar, B. L. Fisher, J. C. Hurd, G. S. Robertson, H. V. Ford, M. P. and Sir A. Conan Doyle.

Of these, the chairman, apart from his fame as a cricketer, has had very considerable administrative experience as president and chairman of the Polytechnic, and will be generally regarded as singularly qualified to preside over the work which the new committee will have to undertake.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hurd are the honorary secretary and ex-honorary secretary respectively of the Amateur Athletic Association and of the Amateur Swimming Association.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Bosanquet are

well known as all-round sportsmen, representing the best amateur traditions.

Mr. Robertson has been associated either as a competitor or judge with many Olympic Games. He was the first to revive the art of hammer-throwing at Oxford and is the honorary legal adviser of the council.

Mr. Edgar, though associated with amateur sport, is present as the financial adviser of the committee.

Mr. Conan Doyle, who has given much time and work to the forming of the new organization, will serve upon it for at least a year.

One other member will shortly be nominated.

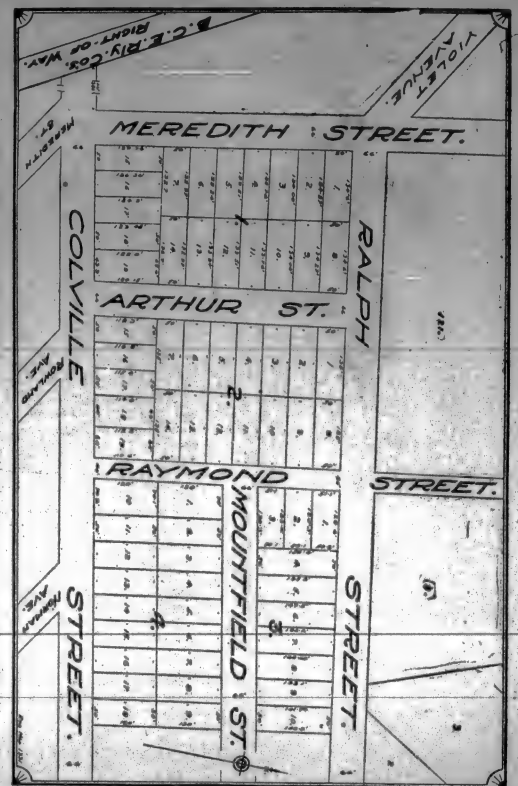
CAMPAIGN SHAPING FOR LOWER PRICES

Calgary Women to Number of 3,000 Believe Public Market Without Middlemen Will Solve High Cost of Living.

CALGARY, Alta., May 24.—The recently organized Consumers' League, composed of upwards of 3,000 women of Calgary, is shaping its policy in the campaign for lower prices on necessities.

The women confidently believe that a big public market, centrally located, and properly supplied with adequate truckage facilities—a place designated so that the farmer can deal direct with the housewife, thus eliminating the middleman and thereby abolishing the latter's profit—is the only correct and lasting solution of the high cost of living problem. For the first time in the history of Canada, a committee of housewives met another committee composed exclusively of farmers, in Calgary recently, and decided that the producer and the consumer in the past, have been too far apart; and that in the future, as far as Calgary is concerned, they will become better acquainted in a business sense. The public market scheme was resolved upon as being the quickest means to the desired end, and the conference broke up with the representatives of each committee committed to the policy of a municipal public market.

The City Council has been approached and its co-operation secured. A site in the business centre of the city has been promised and funds supplied for the construction of a market after the women's own ideas. Farmers in and around Calgary have promised to go in for market gardening on a more extensive basis and to urge their neighbors to do so.



New Saanich Car Will Be Running June 1

This means that property on the carline will increase with opening of car service. The above lots are close to car, and at prices from \$300 to \$500 below what adjoining property has been sold at. Sidewalks and graded streets to carline.

Prices \$700 to \$800 Each
\$50 Cash, \$50 Quarterly, Including Interest

The Capital City Realty
Phone 2162 618 Yates Street

SEASON MAY TO NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE

"Qui Si Sana"

(Here You Recover)

Lake Crescent Health Resort

Hygienic and Dietetic Principles Exclusively: "Qui Si Sana" is under the direction of Dr. Louis Dechmann, biologist and physiological chemist. Patients will be treated positively only according to natural principles. Complete equipment for balneotherapeutics, hydrotherapeutics, complete radium emanatorium. Full instruction in dietetics, hygiene; natural radium spring and German government standard radium emanation supplementary. Patients will be received suffering from anaemia, neurasthenia in most forms, arterio sclerosis, Bright's disease, diabetes mellitus, rheumatism and gout, obesity, etc.

Beautiful Gardens: The gardens of "Qui Si Sana" are beautiful in the highest sense. Dr. Dechmann is an enthusiastic horticulturist and applies his chemistry here as well as to the human organism. He has the most perfect and beautiful roses in the world at "Qui Si Sana," over six thousand rose standards and thirty thousand blooming plants in all.

Three hours from Victoria, via Port Angeles. Grand mountain scenery along the automobile boulevard to Lake Crescent.

For Full Information and Literature, Address:

Qui Si Sana Health Resort Lake Crescent (Piedmont P. O.) Washington, D. C.

In the Forests of the Olympics

Boating Fishing Hunting

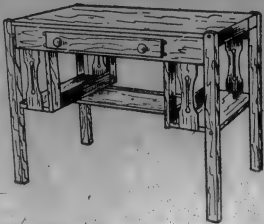
On the Shores of Lake Crescent

The Finest Cuisine

Store News for Monday

Sale of Women's Sample Sweaters, Net Dresses, Skirts and Shoes

A Choice Collection of Moderately Priced Library Furniture



If you are looking for a really nice piece of furniture for your library, this showing of Library Tables will appeal to you. Each piece shown is well designed and substantially made of well-seasoned lumber, finished in the best style; and the prices are quite moderate for the high quality of the goods.

The two described here are fine examples of the Spencer Values. They are made of solid oak, and we have them finished in the fumed, golden and Early English finishes. One has an oval top with a good wide shelf under, and sells at \$18.00, and the other table is oblong in shape and fitted with stationery cabinet, drawer and a handy book shelf on either side, and is excellent value at \$29.75.

Other values stocked from \$15.75 to \$35.00.

Club Tables. A splendid line in Club Tables, made of solid oak in the plain, fumed and Early English finishes; 24-inch square or round tops, square legs and a good shelf under. Special value for Monday, each \$7.50

Curtains That Will Add a Distinctive Charm to Your Home

We can show you inexpensive Lace Curtains which will add a distinctive charm to your home; also a comprehensive range of new and exclusive designs for the Summer season of Bungalow Scrims, Art Silkolines and Madras Muslins of best quality, most durable colors and at moderate prices. Only by a personal inspection of these goods can you get an adequate idea of the variety of this stock.

Nottingham Lace Curtains. 100 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 in. to 50 in. wide, 3 yards long; finished with lockstitched edges; a large range of different patterns to select from, in either white or cream. Very suitable for camps or Summer homes. Price, per pair \$1.25

Bungalow Scrims. 600 yards of handsome Bungalow Scrims, some with plain centres and artistic borders, others in all-over effects; 36 in. wide. Selling Monday, per yard \$35c

Madras Muslin. 500 yards of good quality Madras Muslin, both in white and cream; 36 in. wide; some with plain centres, others with scalloped edges. Selling Monday, per yard \$25c

Art Silkolines. 600 yards of Art Silkolines, 36 in. wide and all reversible. A good range of colors to select from. Special value at, per yard \$15c

Kitchen Chairs That Are Built for Hard Wear

NOTHING but a strong, serviceable chair is of any use in the kitchen. They are looked upon by many as the least expensive chairs in the home, and possibly this accounts for the fact that they usually receive the roughest treatment.

We have an unusually large selection of Kitchen Chairs that are strongly made of hard wood and very durable, ranging in price up from 55c.

Substantial Easy Chairs at Inviting Prices



No matter what kind of chair you are requiring, the chances are that you will find a style at the Spencer Store that will serve your purpose. Almost every style and design of chair is included in our large stock, and it will pay you to investigate our prices.

We Have a Spring Rocking Chair that looks very inviting and is as comfortable as it looks and built to give you long service. Beautifully upholstered on a spring construction and covered in a good imitation leather. The chair is fitted to the base with a long Turkish spring, which is guaranteed for five years. A chair we recommend with every confidence, and of special value at \$21.75

to give you long service. Beautifully upholstered on a spring construction and covered in a good imitation leather. The chair is fitted to the base with a long Turkish spring, which is guaranteed for five years. A chair we recommend with every confidence, and of special value at \$21.75

Now Is the Time to Buy Your Sun Blinds

We have a large assortment of Sun Blinds in all the different qualities, complete with pulleys and cords, both in the natural color and in green. The size of these Sun Blinds is 3 yards wide and 8 feet long. Spencer's special value, each 50c.

Camp Cushions. 100 only, good quality Camp Cushions. These are suitable for verandas, canoes, garden, or any purpose out of doors; are made from good strong duck and will stand the weather. Price, each \$45c

Fancy Couch Covers. We have on hand a full range of Fancy Couch Covers, 1 1/4 yards x 3 yards, finished with fringe all round. These are all reversible, and just the thing for camps, cottages or Summer homes. Price, each \$1.50

Table Covers. Three dozen Table Covers, in assorted colors of greens and crimson; 2 yards square, finished with fringe. Price, each \$1.25

David Spencer, Ltd.

\$1,000 Worth of Sample Sweaters for Women Go on Sale Monday at \$2.50 to \$6.75

OUR buyer was certainly fortunate when he got hold of this splendid assortment of Women's Sample Sweaters at a big price concession. But having already a very large stock on hand, we have decided to let Victorians reap some of the benefits of this fortunate purchase. So we have marked the garments at prices that should make Monday the busiest day that we have experienced in this department this season.

Nearly every style in Women's Sweaters is included in this sale, in both plain and fancy knit, some having roll or convertible collars, others in the V-shaped style; some have pockets and others without; and the range of colors is complete; there are greys, cardinals, navy, saxe, green and combination colorings, and blazers in striped effects.

Whatever style or size you may require, you are sure of finding it in this collection, marked at a price that represents about one-half its regular value.

See the samples in View Street windows. Sale commences Monday at 8:30.

Important Sale of Net Dresses Monday

\$12.50 Values for \$5.00; \$25.00 and \$27.50 Values for \$10.00

THERE is a very fine assortment to choose from, and there is nothing we can say in this advertisement that will unduly flatter the quality and value of the garments. They are beautifully made of all-over cream Brussels net embroidered in exquisite patterns, and some are finished with a little peplum, others with double skirt effects over a silk slip, which is made separately, and a colored slip could be used in its place if required. Only an inspection of the goods can give you an adequate idea of their beauty, and the prices they are selling for Monday are much less than half their regular values.

See the Samples Displayed in View Street Windows

Stylish and Serviceable Skirts on Sale Monday at a Big Saving

Regular Values \$7.50 to \$12.50—Monday \$4.75

HERE is one of the best opportunities that the women of Victoria have ever had to buy a skirt at such a low figure. They represent a manufacturer's stock made up from odd lengths of material, and each skirt is of the highest quality in its class, and as there is a splendid assortment of styles and sizes, there is not the slightest reason why you should not find one that will suit your taste and give you entire satisfaction.

They are chiefly in blacks, blues, stripes, tweeds and cream serges, made with the high waistband. Some are trimmed with large glass buttons, others have covered buttons of same material; others are the plain tailored, and some have side pleats. So there is sufficient variety to please the most expectant shopper.

You'll realize what wonderful values these are when you see them in the department.

First Floor

A Special Sale of Women's Oxfords and Pumps, Monday at \$1.95

THESE represent broken sizes of our best sellers this season, gathered together and marked at one price to clear Monday. There are Pumps in tan, black and patent leather, Oxfords in chocolate, tan calf and patent, Strap Slippers in kid and patent.

Don't miss this opportunity if you want good value for little money. They will simply walk out of the store Monday morning when the sale opens.

All One Price—To Clear Monday \$1.95

First Floor

Floor Coverings Marked for Quick Selling Monday

No matter what price you are prepared to pay, we can show you Carpets the designs, colors and values of which will amaze you. And the Linoleums, too, include the very latest patterns, many exclusive to the Spencer store, as also are many of the beautiful carpet designs. The following lines we place on special sale Monday:

Axminster Squares. A beautiful range of Axminster Squares, size 3 yards x 3 1/2 yards. These squares are made with a deep, rich pile with handsome borders and figured centres; some of them have medallion centres. Special for Monday's selling, each \$26.50

Brussels Squares. A full range of Brussels Squares, size 3 yards x 4 yards. These squares are made with interwoven borders and fancy centres; some of them come in two-toned effects, others in Oriental patterns and combination colorings; a very good square. Special for Monday's selling, each \$21.50

Wool Squares. We are showing a very extensive range of Art Squares made with a wool filling and linen warp. These squares are all woven in one piece and are reversible. They come in very dainty colorings of fawns, greens and blues; size 3 yards x 4 yards. Each \$12.00

Tapestry Squares. We have a choice collection of Tapestry Squares made with only one seam down the centre and interwoven borders; some have medallion patterns, others all-over patterns; a very good square for wear; 3 yards x 4 yards. Special value for Monday's selling \$9.75

Also Squares for small rooms, size 6.9 x 9, each \$8.90

Printed Oilcloths. 600 square yards of good quality Printed Oilcloth, both in light and dark colors; all styles of patterns in this range. Special for Monday's selling, per square yard \$25c

Moravian Squares. We have a very large stock of these squares; they are reversible and very durable; a good range of patterns and colors to select from, and quite inexpensive. Selling Monday at—

Size 3 yards x 4 yards, each \$12.75
Size 2 yards x 3 yards, each \$6.75
Size 1 yard x 2 yards, each \$1.85

Matting Squares. A large range of Matting Squares, suitable for camps or Summer cottages. These squares have an artistic stencilled pattern and give wonderful wear; are clean and sanitary. Size 3 yards x 4 yards. Special selling on Monday \$1.75

Tapestry Rugs. Fifty only Tapestry Rugs, suitable for camps, Summer homes or as bedside rugs; a large variety of colors and patterns to select from; size 27 x 54 in. Each \$1.10

Inlaid Linoleums. A large assortment of Inlaid Linoleums made with the pattern running right through to the back. These come in tile, block and floral patterns. Price, per square yard \$50c

Printed Linoleums. 600 square yards of good quality Printed Linoleum in a variety of patterns, suitable for dining-rooms. Price, per square yard \$50c

Comfortable Baby Carriages

A COMFORTABLE, warm buggy is absolutely necessary for baby's health and welfare. Such carriages are now on view in a great variety of styles and colorings in the Furniture Department. The range also includes a very large selection of new English models in perambulators.



"The Marvel" is a new English model, with coach finished body, and comes in colors tan, green, blue and black, relieved with a neat hair line of lighter shade; iron frame detachable hood, with adjustable joints; good springs, finished with straps; 25x18 inch wheels, with solid rubber tires; a well-made carriage, suitable for one child to lie down or two to sit up, and a special line at \$21.00

A Similar Model, "The Pro Bono," has a nice paneled body in the same finish as "The Marvel," and sells at \$23.75

If You Dread Using Paste or Powder to Clean Your Silverware and Prefer to Have a Holiday, Read On

OUR method, once used, excludes all other silver polish from the kitchen. Our method is scientific. No tiresome rubbing, no work, no brushing, no powder, no dirt. As peroxide of hydrogen bubbles, gurgles, percolates, sterilizes and cleanses the dark, infected human wound, so our Liquid Aid for silverware bubbles, gurgles, percolates, sterilizes and cleanses the black and tarnished silverware by a quick, simple and harmless action. If you dread polishing your silverware, get our So-Easy Silver Polish; it's so easy and simple—a specially prepared metal plate and water. It is absolutely harmless to your hands, silverware, gold or electro-plated ware. You can clean a hundred pieces in a few minutes.

Come and see the demonstration of this wonderful polisher on Monday.

Main Floor—Near Broad Street Entrance

Strongly Made Baby Chairs

WE have a fine assortment of Baby Chairs, made from hard lumber and finished in golden oak, Early English and some in red. The prices range from \$1.25 to \$6.75.

One of the **Finest Chairs** on the market is one that, by a simple movement, can be lowered or raised, forming a high, low or wheeling chair; a chair that will last a lifetime, and its our leader at \$6.75

A Morris Chair for \$5.90, Monday

A Splendid Line in Morris Chairs, covered in pantisote, with strongly made frames, finished in golden oak and Early English finish. Selling Monday at \$6.90



Other values stocked up to \$29.00

The Thrifty Housewife Should Buy Her Staple Goods Today

FOR we have some very special lines in Sheets, Pillow-Cases and Blankets, and you cannot do better than come and investigate the quality of these goods. There's a chance here for you to save on every purchase.

\$1.85 Sheets today, per pair, \$1.50. This is an exceedingly low price for a good quality Sheet, and every pair measures full 2 yards by 2 1/2, which allows ample turnings for the largest beds. Full bleach, neatly hemmed.

\$2.75 Sheets today, per pair, \$2.25. If you like a heavy quality Sheet, then you cannot do better than try a pair or two of these. They are extra good quality, and one we can fully recommend. Size 2x2 1/2 and neatly hemmed.

Our Special Pillow-Case at, per pair, 25c. Remarkable value at the price, and easily worth 35c a pair. Cheap enough for underslips.

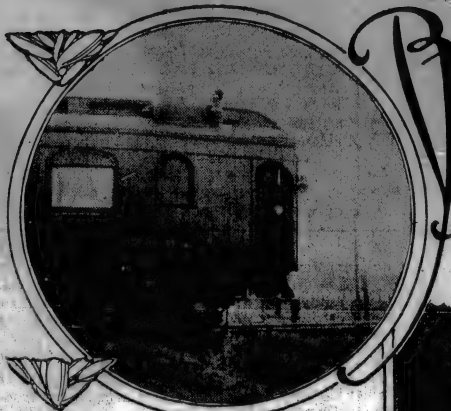
\$2.50 for Grey Blankets worth \$3.00. Are you going camping this Summer? If so, here's a chance to save on your camp outfit. A good, heavy make blanket, and a nice shade of grey. Plenty of warmth for small outlay.

Grey Blankets, a pair, \$3.50. English manufacture, and one of the best line of greys we have ever handled. Perfectly woven and a neat colored border effect. Specially well finished.

White Woolen Blankets, special, per pair, \$4.00. Made from carefully selected woolen yarns, with slight cotton mixture to prevent shrinkage. In a nice Summer weight and full size.

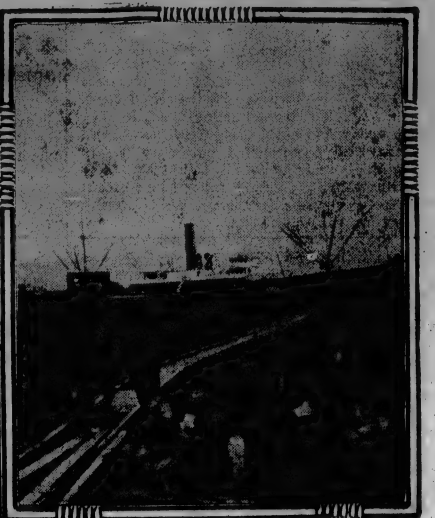
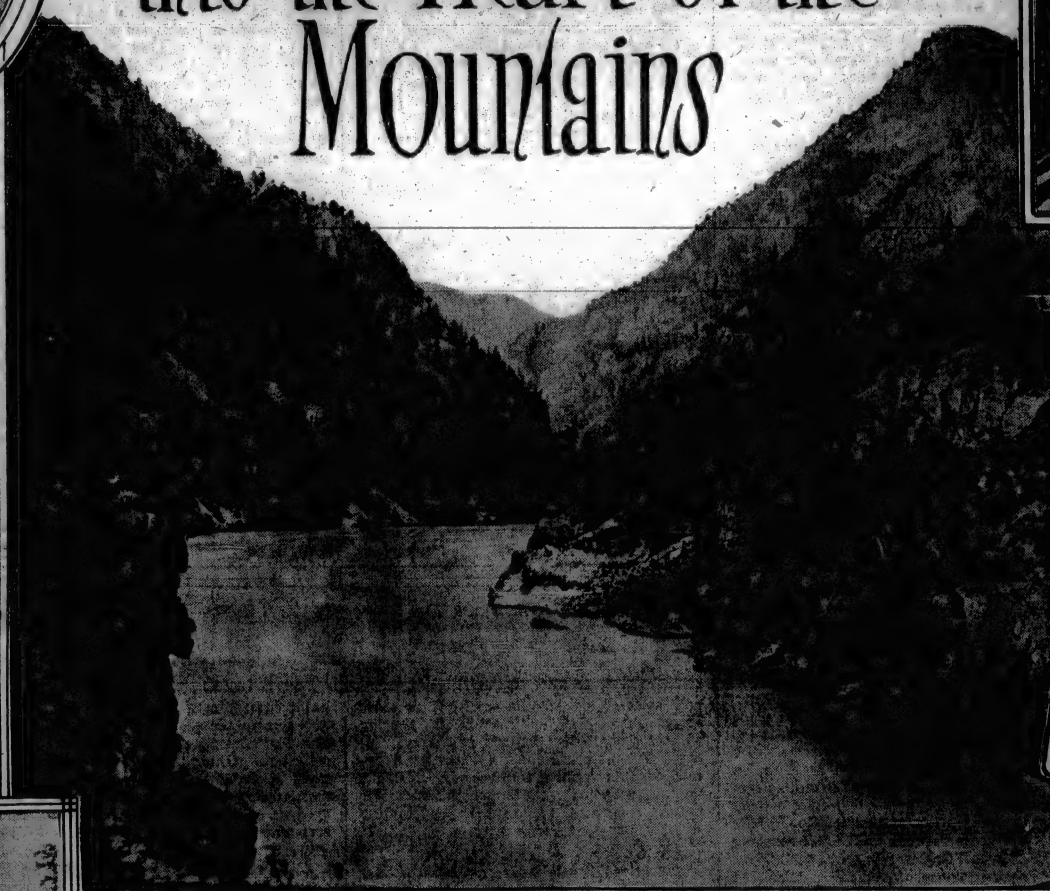
Main Floor

David Spencer, Ltd.



First Eastbound Train on C.N.P. Metals Leaving Port Mann; Lieut. Governor Patterson and Premier Sir Richard McBride on the Steps of the Car.

By Canadian Northern Pacific into the Heart of the Mountains

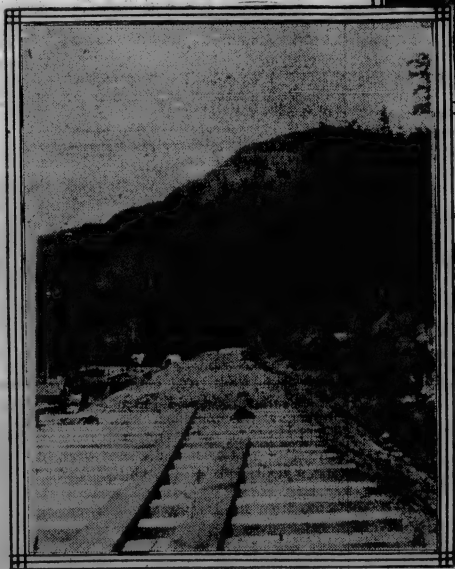


S.S. Strathay, First Deep-sea Vessel to Dock at Port Mann.



Mr. Edward Slout, Oldest Pioneer of the District—a Snapkot Taken at Railhead.

HERE are several outstanding characteristics of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway and its construction through British Columbia—a work of first magnitude brought prominently under observation just now by reason of the fact that the first passenger train last week traversed the 114 miles between Port Mann and the railhead near Spuzzum of the now virtually completed Pacific section—which cannot but impress with their significance even the most casual reader who is sincerely interested in the future of this great Western Province and this great Dominion. Not only is this the first railway designed to meet in a large way British Columbia and national transportation requirements that will enter the carriers' market prepared to have its tariff regulated and controlled by the Provincial authority; it is preparing to accept with comparative equanimity a possible lowering of freight charges by putting itself at the outset in a position to carry its trains across the ranges and through the canyons and valleys of this mountainous country at a lower operation cost than that enjoyed by any rival transcontinental forwarders in all America—by the establish-

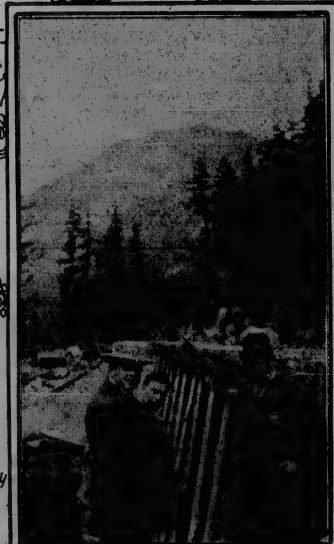


Beyond the Lines of Steel: Completed Grade at Steelhead Awaiting Tie and Track.

Just Above Yale on the Fraser River, A View Taken Before the Advent of the Iron Horse.



Track-laying Machine at Work: this Machine has a Record of One and Three Quarters Miles a Day



At the Present Rail-head, Prime Minister Sir Richard McBride, Mr. J. G. Holt (Company Executive) and Divisional Engineer Gray.

ment of consistently maintained low gradients, the primary necessity of extra-economical modern railroading. Again, it is a line in the building of which it is amply demonstrated that the lessons of experience have been thoroughly learned, and which it is intended shall from the beginning be so substantial, so solid and so safe that corrections and reconstructions under the pressure of fast-growing traffic requirements will not be necessary. It is, nevertheless, a line that is being laid down with world-record rapidity, and every phase of the construction of which displays a touch of the master railroadman. It is, too, a young man's road which will stand as an enduring monument to the wisdom of the times in trusting progressive, daring young manhood with big things in this co-called "century of the young man," for it is the engineer of forty or thirty, or even fewer years than thirty, rather than the grizzled veteran, who is found in the place of responsibility and power and accomplishment, in engineering headquarters or operating authority, from end to end of this system. And (to revert again to the matter

of construction engineering) it is a road that offers one very practical answer to the reiterated question as to what shall be done to reduce the mounting cost of living: eliminate the waste expenditure wherever possible. Energy expended in hauling heavy trainloads up inordinate grades is power and money wasted. Grades permitting of the transport of forty loaded cars with the same expenditure of power required to move half as many such cars an equal mileage over higher gradients must prove a factor of inestimable value in lowering the general cost of living in a country which must be isolated for many years to come from the great centres of population, of production and of distribution.

To illustrate how thoroughly this great essential has been impressed upon the locators and builders of this new artery of transport and of contact with the Eastern Provinces and overseas lands, it may be pointed out that nowhere between the Coast Mainland terminal (Port Mann) and the historic town of Yale, the head of steamship navigation in British Columbia's pioneering days, to which the line

is now completed, officially inspected and ready for acceptance by the company from the contractors, does the gradient exceed three-tenths of one per cent; and from the Pacific terminal to the Yellowhead, where the grade is obviously the highest on the transcontinental line, it does not attain a maximum exceeding .7 per cent. More than this, the line throughout is remarkable for sustenance of an even gradient. What climb there is, is distributed over the total mileage. There is none of the common succession of rise and fall. And curvatures and alignment are equally remarkable in their simplification as the gradients in their reduction and equalization. The old policy of throwing down a new railway "any old way" and improving it up to transcontinental standardization afterwards, as supporting traffic develops, has here been completely discarded.

"We are going to have our traffic just about as soon as our line is ready to care for it. We won't have to wait years for it. And we are going to eliminate the waste of recon-

struction by building our road right in the very first place."

That, in effect, is the answer of the young men who have built and are building the C. N. P. to the criticisms of their elders in the profession who incline toward closer economy in the first cost of construction.

What the engineers and the contractors to whom it is given to carry out the engineers' ideas are accomplishing and aim to accomplish throughout the whole length of the system is illustrated by that section of the new steel highway between Port Mann and Hope that is now ballasted, complete and ready for delivery by the Northern Construction Company, the contractors, to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company, the owners. It is much to be doubted if any other line in all America has

been safely and smoothly covered by its very first passenger train at a sustained speed of fifty-five miles an hour, as this section has been. When the roadbed has fully settled and the inevitable handicaps of newness disappear, it is the confident belief of the owning company that there will be no faster or safer stretch of trackage on the continent—not even on the far-famed course of the New York Central's "Twentieth Century Limited"—and that the daily journey between New Westminster and Chilliwack will be conveniently negotiated within the hour. The first train did the distance in one hour and five minutes elapsed time, forty-five minutes actual running time. These favorable conditions result from the sustained low gradient—the virtual water level location—heavy metals—and exceptionally direct alignment, with four, five and even seven mile tangents that are arrow-true, and which will permit, with safety and no discomfort to travelers, of the development of the highest running speed of which railway locomotives are capable.

Obviously in the negotiation of the canyons and the mountains beyond, similarly favorable conditions do not and cannot obtain. But everywhere the unvaried maintenance of the sustained low gradient reduces to a minimum the force to be dominated. What this must mean in reducing the cost of through freight handling only experts in transportation problems can fully appreciate. The business layman can, however, grasp the fact that millions must annually be saved in the possession of a sustained low grade from ocean to ocean, when this is supplemented by maximum substantiality of roadbed and construction generally. These have been the principles kept always before the young engineers of the Canadian Northern, and how well they have succeeded in their task of providing for the preferential handling of the future forwarding business of Western Canada may be gauged by comparison of the maximums of gradients and elevations on the rival transcontinental systems of America, which are as hereunder:

	Gradient.	Elevation.
Canadian Northern Pacific	.7	3,706 feet
Grand Trunk Pacific	1.0	3,719 "
Canadian Pacific	2.2	3,321 "
Northern Pacific	1.6	5,500 "
Union Pacific	1.8	8,200 "
Great Northern	2.0	5,202 "
Chicago, M., & St. P.	2.5	6,323 "

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Trials of Getting Married

I.—THE DAY

PROBABLY you thought that getting married was quite a simple business. So did I. We were both wrong; it is the very dickens. Of course I am not going to draw back now. As I keep telling Celia, her Ronald is a man of powerful fibre, and when he says he will do a thing he does it—eventually. She shall have her wedding all right; I have sworn it. But I do wish that there weren't so many things to be arranged first.

The fact that we had to fix a day was broken to me one afternoon when Celia was showing me to some relatives of hers in the Addison Road. I got entangled with an elderly cousin on the hearthrug; and though I know nothing about motor-bicycles I talked about them for several hours under the impression that they were his subject. It turned out afterwards that he was equally ignorant of them, but thought they were mine. Perhaps we shall get on better at a second meeting. However, just when we were both thoroughly sick of each other, Celia broke off her gay chat with an aunt to say to me—

"By the way, Ronald, we did settle on the eleventh, didn't we?"

I looked at her blankly, my mind naturally full of motor-bicycles.

"The wedding," smiled Celia.

"Right-o," I said with enthusiasm. I was glad to be assured that I should not go on talking about motor-bicycles for ever, and that on the eleventh, anyhow, there would be a short interruption for the ceremony. Feeling almost friendly to the cousin, I plunged into his favorite subject again.

On the way home Celia returned to the matter.

"Or you would rather it was the twelfth?" she asked.

"I've never heard a word about this before," I said. "It all comes as a surprise to me."

"Why, I'm always asking you."

"Well, it's very forward of you, and I don't know what young people are coming to nowadays. Celia, what's the good of my talking to your cousin for three hours about motor-bicycles? Surely one can get married just as well without that?"

"One can't get married without settling the day," said Celia, coming cleverly back to the point.

Well, I suppose one can't. But somehow I had expected to be spared all this bother. I think my idea was that Celia would say to me suddenly one evening, "By the way, Ronald, don't forget we're being married tomorrow," and I should have said, "Where?" And on being told the time and place, I should have turned up pretty punctually; and after my best man had told me where to stand, and the clergyman had told me what to say, and my solicitor had told me where to sign my name, we should have driven from the church a happy married couple . . . and in the carriage Celia would have told me where we were spending the honeymoon.

However, it was not to be so.

"All right, the eleventh," I said. "Any particular month?"

"No," smiled Celia, "just any month. Or, if you like, every month."

"The eleventh of June," I surmised. "It is probably the one day in the year on which my Uncle Thomas cannot come. But no matter. The eleventh let it be."

"Then that's settled. And at St. Miriam's?"

For some reason Celia has set her heart on St. Miriam's. Personally I have no feeling about it. St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe or St. Bartholomew's-Without would suit me equally well.

"All right," I said, "St. Miriam's."

There, you might suppose, the matter would have ended; but no.

"Then will you see about it tomorrow?" said Celia persuasively.

I was appalled at the idea.

"Surely," I said, "this is for you, or your father, or—somebody to arrange."

"Of course it's for the bridegroom," protested Celia.

"In theory, perhaps. But anyhow not the bridegroom personally. His best man or his solicitor or—I mean, you are not suggesting that I myself—Oh, well, if you insist. Still, I must say I don't see what's the good of having a best man and a solicitor if—Oh, all right, Celia, I'll go tomorrow."

So I went. For half-an-hour I padded around St. Miriam's nervously, and then summoning up all my courage, I knocked my pipe out and entered.

"I want," I said jauntily to a sexton or a sacristan or something—"I want—er—a wedding." And I added, "For two."

He didn't seem as nervous as I was. He enquired quite calmly when I wanted it.

"The eleventh of June," I said. "It's probably the one day in the year on which my Uncle Thomas—However, that wouldn't interest you. The point is that it's the eleventh."

The clerk consulted his wedding-book. Then he made the surprising announcement that the only day he could offer me in June was the seventeenth. I was amazed.

"I am a very old customer," I said reproachfully. "I mean I have often been to your church in my time. Surely—"

"We've weddings fixed on all the other days."

"Yes, yes, but you could persuade somebody to change his day, couldn't you? Or if he is very much set on being married on the eleventh you might recommend some other church to him. I daresay you know of some good ones. You see, Celia—my—that is, we're particularly keen, for some reason, on St. Miriam's."

The clerk didn't appreciate my suggestion. He insisted that the seventeenth was the only day.

"Then will you have the seventeenth?" he asked.

"My dear fellow, I can't possibly say off-hand," I protested. "I am not alone in this. I have a friend with me. I will go back and tell her what you say. She may decide to withdraw her offer altogether."

I went back and told Celia.

"Bother," she said. "What shall we do?"

"There are other churches. There's your own, for example."

"Yes, but you know I don't like that. Why shouldn't we be married on the seventeenth?"

"I don't know at all. It seems an excellent day; it lets in my Uncle Thomas. Of course it may exclude my Uncle William, but one can't have everything."

"Then will you go and fix it for the seventeenth tomorrow?"

"Can't I send my solicitor this time?" I asked. "Of course, if you particularly want me to go myself, I will. But really, dear, I seem to be living at St. Miriam's nowadays."

And even that wasn't the end of the business. For, just as I was leaving her, Celia broke it to me that St. Miriam's was neither in her parish nor in mine, and that, in order to qualify as a bridegroom, I should have to hire a room somewhere near.

"But I am very comfortable where I am," I assured her.

"You needn't live there, Ronald. 'You only want to leave a hat there, you know.'"

"Oh, very well," I sighed.

She came to the hall with me; and, having said good-bye to her, I repeated my lesson.

"The seventeenth, fix it up tomorrow, take a room near St. Miriam's, and leave a hat there. Good-bye."

"Good-bye." And oh, Ronald! She looked at me critically as I stood in the doorway. "You might leave that one," she said.

—A. A. M. in Punch.

IMMENSITY

Now Science, clear-eyed as the day,
God's great familiar, with her Key
Of mighty messages, declares
The fire-mists of the nebula—
The gauzy films that hang like dreams
Woven of glimmering glooms and gleams—
The universes rolling free
Beyond the utmost bounds that be,
Of outer dark the awful phares,
Beyond our stars and all our play
Of planet, sun and Milky Way.

And at that vision into space
With such tremendous splendors wrought,
Where sovereign orbits interlace,
Writing great scrip on night's dark face,
The heart shakes with a threatening thought

That we, so something less than naught,
Beside that vastness have no place
In the creative care and grace.

Come, then, O Faith, come lightning-shod
To meet great Science! As a dove
Flashes her wing upon the blue,
Seeking for heights forever new,
The answering thought, bring, like the rod
That broke in bloom, that Heaven's wide
wide love

Is constant as the sky above,
That near at hand or far abroad—
Before the great, the small unawed—
Heaven painted in the drop of dew—
Thrilling with life in soul or sod,
Each atom feels the living God!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine.

Curative Value of Mud

THERE is an old adage which we need not delay to debate, that nature has provided a remedy for every ill, if we knew where to find it.

The aborigines have added to the materia medica of this country by taking hints from animals and following the methods adopted when they had resources to the earth, the sun, even the mud, and their unvarying abstinence from food in many organic troubles.

With animals the digestive organs are laid up from active work when they are ill. With high fever great quantities of water are swallowed. If a mud wallow is near, there they will go and remain plastered with liquid earth till fever and inflammation subside. If in the forest, they lie in shallow streams. If there is no water or shade on the plains, they paw up the earth until a cooler level is reached and lie close to the earth.

We have not discovered anything curative in plain dirt, but it has been noticed that horses suffering from kidney trouble will eat gritty earth and refuse oats.

INDIAN DIRT BATH

A doyen among the medical fraternity related to his younger brethren how he used to carry fruit and vegetables to aborigines camped near his home for the privilege of having a good stare every day at real live Indians. After school one day when he had gone on the fascinating errand with other boys he noticed a grave dug by the side of one of the Indians who had appeared too listless ever to notice them. This looked thrilling. Were they going to bury him as soon as he died—perhaps before? They were heathen anyway. It was clearly their duty to find out. So they hung around, as Christians should.

Forcing water down the sick man's throat and paying no attention to his feeble murmurings, the Indians took off the ragged blanket and rolled him into the trench, minus clothing, claving dirt over him, and heaping a rude

pillow of earth under his head. Squaws, children and all hands worked to cover him, except one who brought water and poured it into the grave. Were they going to drown him too?

It was high time to report such doings, and the youthful beholders lore home to the paternal powers. But the Indians made it plain to the village fathers that their brother was under treatment for fever, that his face was out for breathing purposes, and holding up three fingers indicated he was to remain three days in the cool earth and mud, with "plenty of water" to drink. Paternal strategy could not prevent a crowd of boys as spectators at the disinterment, but recover the Indian did, whether on account of or in spite of the treatment was a question the doctors discussed but did not decide then.

MUD POULTICES

Observations of the Indian's treatment of his pony disabled by a sprain made our frontier cavalymen on forced marches apply mud as a specific for sprains and bruises.

A remedy now in general use for humanity was first applied in the Rocky Mountains to the mine mules. The composition is a trade secret, but it is known that in Colorado this product, which is in the main white talc, percolates through strata of rock and is found between blue lime and quartzite, coming mainly from the former, and combined with finely pulverized rock of a greasy nature.

Dripping from the rocks above it formed oily mounds that the miners scooped up and bound first on the sprains of the mules, then on their own. The miners discovered its superiority over the Indians' mud poultice and the remedy was common in the Rockies for years until the owner of a run out mine hit upon the thought of turning these greasy mounds into a marketable remedy. Its success amazed him. Another case of nature laying a remedy at our feet, and necessity applying it first to animals.

DOES SOIL NOURISH LIFE?

Naturalists still insist that the earth contains nourishment, and that hibernating animals live on more than the fat of their bodies. Bruin digs below frost line, and recognizes in extreme cold an enemy to the body. He has the preservative instinct that blood must not be chilled, for blood is vitality, and vitality is life. He coils up in a big furry bunch, suspends all activities of the stomach, and goes into a long period of absolute rest.

Springing up everywhere are drugless rest cures. Care, air, light, rest—these figure in cures for all ills.

If we have to use medical drugs, it is because the medical profession has made a close study of nature's remedies, and has learned, or rather is still learning, how to apply them. The rest of us are too busy to work out these things for ourselves and have to pay the medicine man for doing it.

THE GLORY OF GREECE

From the dawn of intellect and freedom, Greece has been a watchword in the earth. There rose the social spirit, to soften and refine her chosen race, and shelter, as in a nest, her gentleness from the rushing story of barbarism—there liberty first built her mountain throne, first called the waves her own, and shouted across them a proud defiance to despotism's banded myriads; there the arts and graces danced around humanity, and stored man's home with comforts, and strewed his path with roses, and bound his brows with myrtle, and fashioned for him the breathing statue, and summoned him to temples of snowy marble, and charmed his senses with all forms of elegance, and threw over his final sleep their veil of loveliness; there sprung poetry, like their old fabled goddess, mature at once from the teeming intellect, girt with the arms and armor that defy the assaults of time, and subdue the heart of man; there, matchless orators gave the world a model of perfect eloquence, the soul the instrument on which they played, and every passion of our nature but a tone which the master's touch called forth at pleasure; there lived and taught the philosophers of bower and porch, of pride and pleasure, of deep speculation and of useful action, who developed all the acuteness and refinement, and exclusiveness, and energy of mind, and were the glory of their country, when their country was the glory of the earth. —W. J. Fox.

"The mood into which a friend can bring us is his dominion over us," says a modern thinker. Also, the mood into which a friend brings us is the test of whether that friend's influence is good or evil. A comrade who makes a young man cynical, a companion who makes a young girl careless and reckless, is not a good friend.

System-Makers: All Archimedes' in their way, who can make a world upon easier terms than he offered to move one.—Shafesbury.

There is one thing that may be said to the credit of a small boy; he never pretends to like anyone he doesn't like.

A GREAT WORLD PACT

IT was a happy chance that made Mr. Bryce's farewell speech to the American people coincide with the departure from these shores for America of the British delegation which is charged with the duty of making arrangements for the commemoration of the century of peace between the English-speaking peoples," says The Daily News.

"Together, those incidents emphasize the most helpful and perhaps the greatest fact in the world today. The perfect sympathy and good will existing between the British and American peoples is a matter of supreme consequence not only to the nations directly concerned, but to the world at large. In casting the horoscope of the future it is upon that friendship more than upon any other fact that we are entitled to cultivate a cheerful and confident outlook. The spirit of ancient strife still hangs over Europe, but most of the Continental problems in which we are involved have been settled or are in a fair way of settlement."

WEST AND SOUTH

"Our political orientation is not eastward to the Continent, but westward and southward, and in the development of those vast lands whither the great tides of humanity are flowing it is the example of the British and American peoples which will be final for good or ill. We never had more reason to believe that that influence will be for good than we have today."

"The remarkable delegation which sailed on Saturday will find in America an enthusiasm unclouded by a single cause of difference and a Government in power more definitely committed to the active pursuit of peace than perhaps any previous Administration. For the cordial feelings with which the two countries approach the celebration of the century of peace we owe much to Mr. Bryce. The terms in which Mr. Choate referred to him at the farewell banquet at New York would sound excessive in relation to any other man."

"The climax of good relations was reached during, and very largely as a result of, the memorable Ambassadorship lately laid down by Mr. Bryce, to whom it was said on Saturday last, at the farewell banquet in New York, 'You have made Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific love you.'"

The significance of this celebration is thus stated by The Observer:

AFTER 100 YEARS

"On the Christmas Eve after next it will be a hundred years since the Treaty of Ghent ended the last war between Great Britain and the United States. Rightly meditated and honored, that will be an anniversary as significant, as hopeful as any in the political annals of mankind. It is not too soon to prepare on

both sides of the Atlantic—and not on those shores alone—for the memorable keeping without precedent of its kind in history. It ought to be, and we doubt not that it will be, celebrated in a manner leaving an indelible impression upon the minds of both the greater nations concerned, and marking at least the sure beginnings of a new epoch in the thought of the whole English-speaking world."

"To say this may seem to say much. Yet it is not enough. The orbit of this work is still wider than the Anglo-American sphere, though that is as vast as we know. For in the modern chaos of disputes there is at least one truth no thinker can mistake. If there were no room for optimism with regard to the future relations of the two English-speaking Powers there would be none for the rest of the earth. If these two peoples cannot keep the peace, who can? It is the critical issue for the whole society of nations with which America and England are about to deal in observing an occasion of their own."

A GREAT HUSH

"It is hoped that on the Christmas Eve of 1914 completing the hundred years of peace there will be religious services in every place of worship throughout the kindred nations and, above all, that there shall be a simultaneous five minutes' silence throughout the English-speaking world. If the minds of men were well and truly prepared—if they knew rightly upon what purpose of everlasting peace for Britain and America, upon what example for the world they were asked to reflect—the hushed influence of that five minutes might be felt through all time."

WHAT THEY DID AT GHENT

Recalling the signing of the Peace of Ghent The Telegraph says: "It was on December 24, 1814, that five American and three British Commissioners affixed their names to the document which brought to an end the most fruitless war of modern times. On June 18, 1812, an Act had been passed by the United States Senate declaring the existence of a state of war between the two English-speaking nations, the one scarce thirty years old, the other rich in the consciousness of seven centuries of history. After two and a half years of scattered and unsystematic hostilities, in which neither people was whole-hearted or determined, peace was made in the old Dutch town by a treaty in which the questions of international law that were the cause of the conflict were not so much as mentioned."

"A hundred years ago a man so great as Jefferson could say that an American going to Europe would suffer 'in his knowledge, in his morals, in his health, in his habits, and in his happiness.' The vast army of visitors which now comes to Europe yearly does not think so. What has wrought this miracle of change

in the disposition of the two peoples? In part it is due to the gradual removal of material causes of contention. The only matter of disagreement existing today is the comparatively small affair of the Panama Canal tolls; and that is being treated by American public opinion in a spirit of moderation and forbearance that would have been inconceivable in such a matter twenty years ago. Some weight, too, must be allowed to the fact that the absorption of Canada within the Union has ceased to rank as a political possibility since the recent vast development of the Dominion in material strength and in Imperial consciousness began."

MAGIC OF INTERCOMMUNICATION

"But most of all the change is due to the irresistible magic of intercommunication. The steamship and the cable, that did their work for years so slowly, have done it well, and of late years its fruits have appeared in a richer harvest than statesmen of the last generation could have hoped for. When the American, Canadian and British Committees have determined upon the methods by which the English speaking peoples shall celebrate a century of unbroken peace, the preparations will be complete for the sealing of an international friendship more rich in promise for civilization than any that diplomacy has hitherto achieved."

THE TWELVE APOSTLES

With regard to the delegates who sailed on Saturday, The Observer says:

"The British delegation are in number twelve, like the Apostles. Considering the object, it is not a presumptuous coincidence. The party on the Caronia includes all colors in the Joseph's coat of our insular politics. In Lord Weardale and Lord Stanhope they include two descendants of Chatham, the one man who might have prevented the disruption had he not been too ill to act as well as too great to be understood."

"With them is Sir Arthur Lawley, one of the best Empire makers of our time in three Continents. Lord Rosebery would have been an ideal head of this mission but as he prefers to see how deeply he can bury his talent in the ground, it is excellent that his son, Mr. Neil Primrose, goes in his place. Nor must we forget to mention Mr. Moreton Frewen. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Mills and Mr. Shirley Benn are other representatives of the Unionist side in our politics. Mr. Allen Baker and Mr. Herbert Vivian of the Radical. Last, but so far from least that we have reserved it by intent, is the name of Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner of Australia. We regard him as a pledge that every effort will be made to draw the whole English-speaking world into this movement. Nothing less will be worthy of the event. Two representatives from Ghent, where the Treaty of Peace was signed, accompany the party."

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my
friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and
round!

—Tennyson.

Dates from "The Empire Day by Day"

May 25th, 1679, Habeas Corpus Act passed.
May 26th, 1896, New South Wales Defence Guard established.
May 28th, 1900, Orange River Colony annexed.
May 29th, 1813, U. S. troops defeated at Sackett's Harbor.
May 29th, 1900, Johannesburg captured by the English.
May 30th, 1898, Wei-Hai-Wei occupied by Great Britain.
May 31st, 1838, Lord Durham arrived in Canada.

1838, LORD DURHAM ARRIVED IN CANADA

John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, 1792-1840, entered the British Parliament 1814, for County of Durham, and won recognition as an advanced Reformer. He brought forward a plan of Parliamentary reform in 1821. He was raised to the Peerage in 1828 and a member of Grey's ministry in 1830. He was sent to St. Petersburg on a special mission in 1833, and was Ambassador to Russia in 1836. He was sent to Canada in 1838 to bring order out of the chaos of the rebellion. His famous report followed. His policy in Canada excited much opposition both in Great Britain and Canada. The House of Lords voted disapproval of some of his acts, and he took the extraordinary step of returning to England without either being recalled or obtaining the Royal consent. Nevertheless the wisdom of his recommendations has since been abundantly justified. He died at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, soon after his return.

Referring to Lord Durham, Stephen Leacock says:

"With a view to ascertaining the grievances of the Canadians and enabling the government of Lord Melbourne to adopt remedial measures, a special high commissioner and governor-general was sent out to British North America in the person of Lord Durham. John George Lambton, created Baron Durham in 1828 and Earl of Durham in 1832, is one of the notable characters of Canadian history, and one whose name will ever be associated with the grant of responsible government to Canada. The scion of a Whig family whose members had represented the City of Durham in the House of Commons continuously from 1727 until 1797, Durham came honestly by Liberal principles, which his ardent temperament and domineering intellect carried to the verge of radicalism. He had already enjoyed a career of distinction, had served in the army, sat in the House of Commons, and had held the post of Lord Privy Seal in the ministry of Earl Grey (1830). Over Lord Grey, whose eldest daughter he had married, Durham had possessed an unusual ascendancy—"une funeste influence" the aged Talleyrand had called it. Prominent as one of the leading supporters of the British Reform Bill and identified in ideas, if not in practice, with the Liberal creed of equal rights, Lord Durham appeared pre-eminently suited to typify to the people of Canada the earnest desire of the Mother Country to redress their wrongs. From the moment of his arrival at Quebec, May 29th, 1838, he threw himself with characteristic energy into the task before him. The powers conferred upon him as high commissioner, Lord Durham interpreted with the utmost latitude. He regarded himself in the light of a benevolent dictator, and supported the extraordinary powers which he thus assumed with an ostentatious magnificence. He reconstructed Sir John Colborne's council in Lower Canada, issued an amnesty to the participants in the late rebellion, and, on his own authority, banished to Bermuda certain leaders in the insurrection. He set up at the same time special commissions to enquire into education, immigration, municipal government and Crown lands, paid a brief visit to Upper Canada, where he was received with enthusiasm, and in his short stay of five months gathered together the voluminous materials which formed the basis of the celebrated report. Meanwhile, however, the governor-general's enemies in England were working busily against him. The illegal powers which he had seen fit to assume were made the basis of an unsparing attack. Durham's actions were denounced in the House of Lords

and but feebly defended by the government. The ordinance by which he had granted political amnesty was disallowed by the Crown. On the news of this, Durham, conscious of the real utility of his work in Canada, and stung to the quick at the pettifoggery policy of the government, issued (October 9th, 1838) an ill-considered proclamation, in which he recited the aims of his mission and declared that "if the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menaced, it is necessary that its government should be able to reckon on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me." This was too much. The High Commissioner had become, in the words of *The London Times*, a "High Seditioner," and the government reluctantly ordered Lord Durham's recall. For this, however, the governor-general had not waited. He had already re-embarked for England and completed during the voyage the preparation of his report."

RAMBLING THOUGHTS

There is a beautiful passage in Guillaume Tell (William Tell), which translated reads something as follows:

"God has attached to each race of man a tree, which follows that race in all its terrestrial peregrinations; a tree which nourishes that race, which warms it, which waters it, which protects it, which gathers it under its branches as in the arms of a mother, which is part of the human family, a domestic tree, true god of the fireside; thus the Chinese have the mulberry tree; the Africans, the date-palm; in Judea the presiding genius is the fig-tree; the oak-tree is revered by the Gauls; the orange-tree holds sway in Italy; the grape-vine in Spain; the fir-tree in Switzerland; the palm in Oceania. The plant world and the world of mankind find close affinities between them, and are drawn together by unbreakable, invisible ties. Destroy the tree and man perishes."

"La Suisse at le sapin sont freres," states the author of Guillaume Tell, and this expression brings to mind a rather wonderful story written by one of our modern writers of a young girl whose particular personal deity was a vast beech-tree. This tree had grown for a century or more by the side of a river; its branches had sheltered her in babyhood; its gnarled and crotched limbs, with their lacy green network of leaves, shutting the world away, had formed a fairy palace of delight in her childhood's years; against its velvet bark she had whispered all her girlhood's secrets, and under its shade she had heard the first words of love from her lover.

A mighty storm came; the rain fell in torrents; the river rose in the night; the wind blew a hurricane, and the girl miles away in London, preparing for her wedding, heard the echoes of the storm and felt the peril of the tree. She insisted upon returning to her childhood home. When they tried to dissuade her, and her lover resented her sudden change of mind, she fell into a fever, and they carried her home, hoping to effect a cure. But the storm lasted and the fever lasted, and the girl seemed to feel that in giving her faith to her lover, she had failed somehow in her allegiance to her tree.

One night when the storm was at its height, the river a madly rushing torrent, and the wind like a thousand giants in its strength, hurling down chimneys, tearing off roofs, uprooting trees, they missed the girl from her bed. All night they sought her and toward morning her lover found her. The great beech-tree had fallen before the storm, and lying among its branches, her arms about its trunk, clad only in her nightdress, the body of the young girl lay.

It was a weird sort of story, beautifully told, but far too sad in its end, and yet it touched a responsive chord in most readers' minds. Perhaps in some incomprehensible way it carried us back to lives lived centuries ago, when we too, primitive and untamed worshipped the trees that seemed to love us.

Modern as we have become, however, no one of us has ceased to feel a certain affection for the trees. It wrings the hearts of us to see the axemen at work, and the tears dim our eyes at the sight of some century old monarch lying low to make room for the rush of civilization. A few hours sufficed to undo the work of centuries, and abase what has been in its might and beauty a living hymn to God. That is a sad work and a work that must touch the hardest of hearts. But to see the trees left standing, and the pavement laid around them, ah, that is enough to make one love the whole world. Ask yourself or anyone if this is not so. It is instinctive for us to love the trees, to want to get close to them, as if we want to them partly of our own accord, partly because they called us. Can they lift up and give voice to our thoughts, I wonder, carrying them as prayers to God, or as strength to help those we love.

Just now the spring wind is blowing riotously, bending the poplars, chasing the last

petals from the cherry-trees, whistling in the swaying alder bushes, and the young greening willows, but disturbing not at all the grey budding oaks, and barely stirring the tall firs. Why do we not have a province-tree as the Americans have a state flower, and each one of us see to it that such a tree or trees grace the gardens of our homes, a sort of deity of the garden?

The springtime rain and wind and sunshine seem to penetrate deep into the hearts of us, and bring wonderful thoughts to light, as they bring the glory of the flowers to the fields and gardens, and these thoughts, inexpressible, almost incomprehensible, as they are, give birth to an imperative desire to do homage—to worship God in the loveliness of His handiwork.

MUSICAL NOTES

And now a hammerless piano is next in order. A French engineer, according to Music, is constructing one, in which, in place of having hammers to strike, the tone is produced by an electric current which the pianist releases as he touches the keys. Experiments are said to have resulted in extraordinary mellowness of tone.

"The march," declared John Philip Sousa, in a recent interview with Charles Darnton, of *The New York Evening World*, "is identified less with America than with other countries for the reason that we are the smallest military nation in the world, that is, among the great powers. Just consider this point: In every great city but New York the uniform of the soldier is a common sight in the streets. But here's an interesting fact: 'The Stars and Stripes Forever,' which I think I may say is the most patriotic piece of modern music, has aroused just as much applause in England, Australia, Africa and other countries where my band has played it as it has here. The only explanation to be found is that apparently it strikes a universal patriotic note."

David Bispham is fond of animals, and they also like him—to his embarrassment at times. A while ago a huge bat circled around his head during a concert in Montreal, and later two enormous rats played about in the wings and among the footlights of a theatre where he was singing; while, on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion, a cat jumped upon the platform, from the body of the hall, and with evident satisfaction rubbed itself against the baritone's legs until the audience was in such laughter that the cat had to be ejected. At the Greek Theatre in California Mr. Bispham was assisted by a pair of larks, who sang, to the delight of all, as he was rendering Schubert's "Hark! Hark! the Lark." Quite recently three dogs came to Bispham's concert at El Paso. One of them maintained a decorous silence, but the second joined in the applause, signifying his approval in a fine bass bark; while the third, in high good humor, beat-time—rather raggedly, it must be confessed—by whacking his long tail so vigorously against a bench that he and his noisy companion had to be led from the hall.

Mme. Melba is a believer in "opera in English." In a preface to Dora Dutton Jones's new publication entitled "Lyric Diction," she says:

"The opinion is largely held that English is not a musical language or at least not a language which lends itself felicitously to expression in music. I think that, for a time, I held that opinion myself. My maturer judgment and experience tell me that I was wrong; that although the English language lends itself to expression in music less readily than the Italian, it is, in that respect at least equal to the French and certainly superior to the German; and that the reason why I held that opinion for a time, and why others hold it still, is that the art of English diction has been during our own time in a very uncultivated condition.

"It is true that there are exceptional instances to the contrary, and that occasionally we hear our native tongue spoken in song with distinction and clearness; but it is, alas! equally true that our ears are too frequently tortured by mispronunciation and verbal obscurities, and at times to such an extent that it is difficult to decide in what particular language the singer is delivering his message."

From the entire musical season Mary Garden emerges triumphant. Once again she has shown that there is no press agent living that can approach her in ability to capture the press.

You will remember when she was in Boston this season, she managed to make a performance of "Tosca" so realistic as to cause the Mayor to threaten to close the opera house.

Now, just before her departure for Europe, she fills the columns of the evening papers with accounts of the discovery, in her stateroom on the steamer, of a man under her bed.

When you come to think of the hundreds of thousands of women who have looked

for "the man under the bed," you realize the marvelous superiority of Mary Garden, in her ability, or good fortune, to be the only one who ever found him!

Some of the papers say that he was a friend of Caruso's, who, having celebrated with the great tenor, well but not wisely, had betaken himself to Miss Garden's stateroom for a quiet snooze.

If it is not true, 'tis well invented, for it gets the name of the great Caruso into the papers, in connection with that of our dear Mary.

William T. Best, acknowledged to be one of the greatest masters of the organ of his time, for thirty-five years gave weekly organ recitals on the splendid organ in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. His technical knowledge of the instrument was great, while he possessed the utmost command over its various features. He was great in every style, from Bach to Guilmant, and especially in the rendering of the divine fugues of the former master. The following interesting account of the meeting of Liszt and W. T. Best was related by Mrs. Best:

"About the year 1875 Best was in fear of losing his eyesight, and was advised to go to Rome for treatment by a celebrated specialist resident there. While in that city, where he stayed several months, he had the privilege of practising on a fine-toned instrument in one of the many churches. One afternoon, after playing several hours, mostly from memory, he was preparing to leave the church when he noticed an old man sitting near the door, and, thinking he was at his devotions, hesitated to disturb him; but was obliged to tell him to leave the building, as he was about to lock the doors. Noticing him again on the second and third day, Best ventured to ask him if he was interested in the music. 'I have been listening intently every day to your masterful playing,' said the stranger, 'and may I ask you again to play that number?' (naming the composition). As it was getting late Best invited him to come again the next day, promising to accommodate him as well as he could.

Eagerly next day the old man was waiting, and by frequent requests kept the organist playing until late in the evening. He had also brought with him a sketch for the organ, which he asked to have played. Thinking to humor him, Best played it over a couple of times; then, struck by its great beauty and depth of religious feeling, asked if it had ever been published.

"No," was the reply, 'but if you place any value on the composition you may keep the manuscript as a slight token of thanks from one who has been enthralled for many hours by your playing.'

"I shall certainly have it published," said the organist, 'if you will affix your name to it.' Handing him his card, the stranger departed as mysteriously as he had come. Too dark to read it, Best carelessly put the card in his pocket, and on arriving at his room took it out and read: Franz Liszt."

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us, and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

ROMANS II.

Therefore thou art inexcusable O man, whosoever thou art that judgest, for wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.

But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things.

And thinkest thou this O man, that judgest them that do such things, and doest the same that thou shalt escape the judgment of God?

Or despisest thou the riches of His goodness and forbearance and long suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?

But after thy hardness and impenitent heart treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God.

Who will render to every man according to his deeds.

But unto them that are contentious and do not obey the truth, but obey, unrighteousness, indignation and wrath.

Tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil, of the Jew first and also of the Gentile.

But glory, honor, peace to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first and also to the Gentile.

For there is no respect of persons before God.

FROM THE KORAN

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Into the gardens of Eden shall I enter; with bracelets of gold and they shall be decked therein, and they shall be adorned with pearls and coral.

And they shall say "Praise be to God, Who hath put away sorrow from us, verily our Lord is gracious, grateful."

Who of his bounty hath placed us in a mansion that shall abide forever, therein no toil shall reach us, and therein no weariness shall touch us.

But for infidels is the fire of Hell; to die shall never be decreed for them nor shall aught of its torment be made light for them. Thus reward we every infidel.

There is no protector for the unjust.

God truly knoweth the hidden things both of the heavens and the earth, for He knoweth the very secrets of the breast.

He hath appointed you His vicereagents in the earth; and whosoever believeth not on Him shall be his unbeliever; and their unbeliever shall only increase for the unbelievers, hatred at the hands of their Lord; and their unbeliever shall only increase for the unbelievers their own perdition.

Say, what think ye of the gods whom ye invoke beside God? Show me what part of the earth they have created? Had they a share in the creation of the Heavens? Have we given them a book in which they can find proofs that they are to be called on? Nay, the wicked promise one another only deceits.

Verily God holdeth fast the Heavens and the earth that they pass not away; and if they were passing away none could hold them back, but He; for He is Kind, Gracious.

FROM THE TALMUD

It is man's duty to thank God for the occurrence of evil even as for the occurrence of good, as it is written "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy might."

"With all thy heart," with thy propensities towards good and evil."

"With all thy soul," even though He should demand thy life.

"With all thy might," all thy personal possessions. No matter what measure be meted to thee, for good and for evil be sincerely thankful.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

He who is awake will no longer be afraid of nightmares. He who has recognized the nature of the rope that seemed to be a serpent ceases to tremble. He who has found there is no I will let go all the lusts and desires of egotism.

The cleavings to lyings, covetousness and sensuality, inherited from former existences, are the causes of misery and of the vanity of the world.

Surrender the grasping disposition of your selfishness, and you will attain to that sinless calm state of mind which conveys perfect peace, goodness and wisdom.

As a mother, even at the risk of her own life, protects her son, her only son; so let him that has recognized the truth, cultivate good will without measure among all things.

Let him cultivate good will without measure toward the whole world, above, below, around, unstinted, unmixed with any feelings of making distinctions or of showing preferences.

Let a man remain steadfast in this state of mind while he is awake, whether he is standing, walking, sitting or lying down.

This state of mind is best in the world. It is Nirvana.

A VISION OF HEAT

The plumed insects swift and free,
Like golden boats on a sunny sea,
Laden with light and odour, which pass
Over the gleam of the living grass;

The unseen clouds of the dew which lie
Like fire in the flowers till the sun rides high,
Then wander like spirits among the spheres,
Each cloud faint with the fragrance it bears;

The quivering vapors of dim noontide,
Which like a sea o'er the warm earth glide,
In which every sound and odour and beam
Move as reeds in a single stream;

Each and all like ministering angels were
For the Sensitive Plant sweet joy to bear,
Whilst the lagging hours of the day went by
Like windless clouds o'er a tender sky.

—Shelley.

There are no words for the things that are greatest. No words for the greatest things that we see. The hills and the ocean—you may put them into color; you can never put them into words. The greatest things that we feel—the supreme joys of love, of the supreme hopes of the future, of the

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Stories of Old Rome—Marcus Cato

The Romans gave Marcus Cato his surname because he had served them so well, for Catus means a skilful, experienced man, and Marcus Cato not only knew how to govern others, but he knew how to govern himself, and from childhood he was distinguished by his wonderful self-control, his simple manner of living, his abstinence from all luxuries, and his strict adherence to almost puritanical principles. He was only seventeen when he first went to war, and fought against Hannibal, then at the height of his power in Italy.

He was one of the young soldiers who served under Fabius Maximus, and when that great general waxed old in years, he still remained his faithful follower and pupil "not so much for the honor of Fabius' person and the greatness of his power, as that he might have before him his habit and manner of life as the best examples to follow."

But Cato did not win his fame through his martial deeds, though he was as brave a Roman as could be found in the field; he was distinguished rather on account of his eloquence as an orator, for he had studied in his youth all the Pythagorean philosophy, and the writings of Thucydides and Demosthenes, and loved to plead in behalf of any of his friends who sought his counsel. So democratic was he, however, that he believed his ability was only given him that he might use it for the common good, and he would never accept any payment for his services. Added to all his other qualities Cato was a large man of splendid bodily vigor, handsome features and dignified bearing, with a voice that could be sweetly persuasive, or loudly compelling. Unlike many another philosopher he lived according to his own teachings, and it was not strange that he soon had a great following. "Oratorical skill," writes Plutarch, "was an accomplishment commonly studied and sought after by all young men, but he was very rare who would cultivate the old habits of bodily labor, or prefer a light supper and a breakfast which never saw the fire, or be in love with poor clothes and a homely lodging, or could set his ambitions rather on doing without luxury than on possessing them."

For Rome in its greatness was growing too luxury-loving; from over-indulgence in pleasures her citizens were becoming effeminate, and Cato saw this, and the fact troubled him greatly. So like a true patriot he did his best to open his country's eyes to her peril.

When he was appointed consul, and had the government of Hither Spain, he insisted as he had in Sardinia on the strictest public morality, and so well did he use his office that he reduced the country to subjection and was accorded the honor of a triumph when he returned to Rome in 194 B.C. A few years later he acted as military tribune in the war against Antiochus the Great, who had become a foe almost as greatly feared by the Romans as Hannibal.

In an encounter with Antiochus, Cato won a great victory at the scene of a famous engagement, Thermopylae, and returning to Rome, bearing the news himself he filled that city with the greatest joy, and the Romans began to congratulate themselves that they were superior to any people in the world, so that brimful of confidence and pride as they were, they felt it was no longer necessary for them so assiduously to cultivate martial qualities, and they became more idle and pleasure-loving than ever.

When Cato was appointed censor, he was invested with almost unlimited power, "for the Romans thought that no marriage or rearing of children, nay, no feast or drinking-bout ought to be permitted according to every one's appetite or fancy, without being examined and inquired into." It is not to be wondered at that the Patricians, knowing Cato's character and realizing under what rigid discipline Rome would be, did all that they could to keep him from office, for it was the Patrician class who gave themselves up to most self-indulgence, and who did not desire their liberty curtailed. But though Cato gave no fair promises, from the very beginning openly declaring that the city needed a great and thorough purgation and that he would put an end to all luxury and voluptuousness, he was chosen to his high position, and immediately began his crusade against public immorality.

So firm a stand did he take, so consistent was he in all his rulings and judgments, that though few loved him, there were none but must admire him. He was a hard husband, a strict father, and sometimes a cruel master, but he receives no word of blame from his compatriots, who perhaps realized that, as Cato himself said, Rome did not need a gentle, but rather the roughest of physicians. And he served the purpose well as history goes to prove, though it is said that his hardness cost him the life of his wife and his son. He himself lived to a very old age, and died much honored and revered.

Some sayings of Cato's:

"Men usually command women; but we Romans command all men, and the women command us."

Speaking to a tribune who was reputed a poisoner and who desired to bring in a bill and make it law,

"Young man, I know not which would be better, to drink what you mix or confirm what you put up for law."

(To be continued.)

THE STORY OF FRANCE

Louis XIV. was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XV., who was at that time only five years of age. He married when fifteen Maria of Poland, but the union was far from being a happy one. He soon deserted his wife, and entered upon a life of almost inconceivable vice. When it is said that, perhaps, the only redeeming features of it were his associations with the infamous Madame de Pompadour and the yet more infamous Madame du Barry, upon whom he lavished millions wrong from the oppressed people, perhaps nothing more need be said. He gave the latter in five years an amount equal to \$30,000,000, and his gifts to the former were enormously greater.

Madame de Pompadour was of uncertain parentage, but her reputed father was named Poisson and her mother was his wife. As a young girl, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson was distinguished by her beauty of face and form. At the age of nineteen she married her cousin, but almost immediately thereafter, by the advice of her mother, she set herself out to gain the affections of the king. She was quickly successful, and was soon created Marquise de Pompadour and given quarters at Versailles. She was a woman of remarkable talents and from 1847 until her death in 1764 she was virtually the ruler of France. Royal honors were paid her, even the proud Empress of Austria addressing her as "cousin" in her correspondence. Her influence was almost wholly for evil, so far as the nation was concerned, and upon the king personally it was bad.

Madame du Barry was the daughter of a dressmaker. Her sole merits consisted of remarkable personal beauty and a certain sprightliness of manner. She became attached to a Count du Barry, but it is not known if she married him. She, however, took his title and held it until her death. She supplanted Pompadour in what the king was pleased to regard as his affections, when he was sixty years of age. She was recklessly extravagant and openly immoral. Under her influence the court of France became indescribably corrupt. After the death of the king she was dismissed from court and lived in retirement. When the Revolution was at its height, Robespierre ordered her to be arrested and she was executed. Her conduct at the guillotine was marked by extreme cowardice. It is said of her that she had no taste or knowledge, being little else than a beautiful animal.

These two women brought France to the verge of ruin, completing the course of financial disaster, which Law, the amazing Scotchman, inaugurated during the minority of the king. John Law was born in Edinburgh in 1671. His father was a man of means, and brought up his son to the banking business. The young man went to London, but having the misfortune to kill an adversary in a duel, he fled to the Continent, ultimately reaching Paris, where he engaged in business. He was made Comptroller of the Finances by the Regent during the minority of Louis XV. He was by nature a gambler, winning and losing vast sums before being appointed to his high office. His first official act of importance was to establish a national bank, which issued prodigious quantities of bank notes, that were welcomed by the public, and, without anything behind them except a very dubious national credit, were accepted anywhere at their face value. Law's fame, such as it is, rests upon his Mississippi scheme, a project, which for those days surpassed in its daring character anything known in recent years. He formed a company in 1717 to exploit the resources of the Mississippi valley, then owned by France and known as Louisiana. The capital stock of the company was 100,000,000 livres, about equal to \$20,000,000. The capital was eagerly subscribed for, and two years later a new issue was made of \$5,000,000 to enable the company to engage in trade with China, the East Indies and the South Seas. For this issue of shares no less than 500,000 applications were received, and they rose to a great premium. There is no means of telling what sums were paid in by the masses, who were attracted by Law's promise that the annual dividends would be at least 120 per cent. People crowded into Paris from the country, prepared to invest their all in the wonderful company, and daily the streets before Law's residence would be blocked by eager applicants for shares, who struggled with each other to be the first to give the Scotchman their money. Indeed the city became actually overcrowded and difficulty was found to accommodate the eager thousands. Trade received an abnormal stimulus. In order to

meet the demand for money, the National Bank issued a perfect flood of paper currency, and this alarmed the more conservative bankers, who proceeded to convert the banknotes into gold as rapidly as possible, sending the precious metal out of the country, chiefly to England and Belgium. When this became known, public confidence in the bank was shaken and there was a run upon it. Law struggled valiantly to save his enterprise, and was able to persuade the Regent to consolidate the bank and the company. This served for a time to stay the rapid decline in the value of shares and bank notes, but the crisis came in 1720, when the bank closed its doors and the shares in the company fell to five per cent. of their face value. The whole country was thus brought to the verge of financial ruin. Desperate remedies had to be resorted to. Law had fled the country, and the Regent ordered the cancellation of all unissued bank notes, and issued government securities, known as rentes, to those who held the undestroyed notes, but at an enormous sacrifice. Law never recovered from this disaster. He survived the collapse of the Mississippi Company only nine years, making a miserable living by gambling. What became of the enormous sums that passed through his hands, has never been explained satisfactorily. Certainly Law kept none of it.

It was upon a nation thus reduced to financial straits, with all the ordinary lines of business interrupted by this senseless diversion of money from its legitimate channels, that the vice and folly of Louis imposed the burden of maintaining not only an extravagant court, but costly and profitless wars. At Fontenoy the king showed himself not to be lacking in courage, but the War of the Austrian Succession terminated in an inglorious peace, with the army disorganized, the navy destroyed and the whole nation on the brink of ruin. When patriotic courtiers told Louis the state of the kingdom, he only laughed and said it would last out his time, and set about to prepare for new and yet more scandalous amusements than those that had already disgraced his reign. He died from small-pox in his 69th year, his death being one of extreme misery. So far from it being regretted, the news of his expiry was hailed with rejoicing and the populace of Paris celebrated it by holding a high holiday. But he had done his evil work too completely for any one to remedy, as the brief and tragic reign of his grandson soon testified.

BURIED CITIES

Recent explorations in Egypt have led archaeologists to believe that under the sands which surround the Sphinx there is a great buried city. Speculation as to what further investigation will disclose would be futile, but we may feel very sure that a new chapter in the history of Egypt will be opened. No satisfactory explanation of the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid has ever been advanced. Not very long ago excavations in Crete disclosed remains of a very ancient city. Up to the present time the most numerous and what seem to be most ancient monuments of the work of men are found in the country bordering on the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. There are many mounds here over a wide area, and as those which have been opened are found to contain evidence of a high civilization, it is naturally assumed that the others do also. The remotest date assigned to any of them is in the case of some remains of ancient workmanship found in Nippur and dating it is thought, from the seventeenth century before Christ, or some nine thousand years ago. Nippur was a city less than a thousand years ago, but it is not to be assumed that it was continuously inhabited. Indeed the contrary appears to have been the case. Here as elsewhere cities seem to have been superimposed upon cities. There are buried cities in South Africa, in Central America and doubtless in very many other places. Indeed we seem to be very far from being the first civilized race that has occupied the world. Speaking of Egypt, Ernest Renan says: "Egypt at the beginning of her history appears mature, old and entirely without mythical or heroic ages, as if the country had known no youth. Its civilization has no infancy, and its art no archaic period. The civilization of the Old Monarchy did not begin with youth. It was already mature." Herodotus, writing some twenty-three hundred years ago, said the Egyptian priests told him that their written history began more than eleven thousand years before his time. They showed him a temple wherein were the statues of three hundred and forty-one high priests who had succeeded each other. The first known king of Egypt was Menes. When he lived is uncertain, archaeologists assigning him to different periods varying from twenty-five hundred to fifty-five hundred years before Christ, but whatever his date may have been, there is conclusive evidence that even before his time the Egyptians were a cultured and highly civilized people. The buried cities, wherever they may be situated, have a wonderful story to tell.

One of the remarkable things about these remnants of ancient civilization is that they were buried. There is no difficulty in explaining how they came to be buried. The shifting sands of the African deserts will explain how the temples and palaces of old Egypt were covered. Similar causes produced similar results elsewhere. In other places vegetation did its work of destruction and burial. In a few instances, such as those of Herculaneum and Pompeii, volcanic eruptions furnish the explanation. But it is difficult to explain how a series of cities came to be built one upon the other, as in what is called Babylonia, the inhabitants of the newer places not appearing to have suspected that former residences of their kind lay beneath their feet. We seem driven to accept as an explanation the hypothesis that there have been periods in the history of humanity, when for one cause or another the land has been made desolate and remained so for a long period. It is easy to understand how a city could be buried and having been buried should have been forgotten; but it is not easy to understand why it should have been buried, if it had been continuously populated. We must remember that excavations do not disclose ruins in many cases, but structures seemingly as perfect as when the builders had completed them. That an abandoned city should in the course of many years become buried in sand or the debris of vegetation is easily understood; the difficult thing to explain is why a city should have been abandoned and have been left vacant for a sufficient length of time to be so covered as to be lost both to sight and memory.

Excavators in Babylonia have reached the conclusion that a lost race of people, coming from they know not where occupied the land in the dawn of history. To these people they have given the name Sumerian, and they suggest it is the same as Shinar. We read in Genesis that Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord, and that the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech and Accad and Calah in the land of Shinar. The Sumerians are assumed to represent the most ancient known civilization. Here it may be mentioned that the chronology of this period in the history of mankind is very obscure, and in this connection something may be said of some of the variations that have arisen in the investigation of this branch of knowledge.

The chronology which for the last two centuries was generally accepted as authentic, and is even now held by some to be absolutely true, is that originated by Archbishop Usher, who advanced his theory in the year 1650. This is the basis of the dates used in the marginal notes in such Bibles as contain them. Usher was archbishop of Armagh, and a very learned prelate, as learning went in those days. He endeavored to fix not only a date for creation, but for all the chief events recorded in the Bible; and his conclusion was that the world was formed 4004 years before Christ. So general has been the acceptance of his opinion that many persons regard a belief in it as absolutely essential to the acceptance of Christianity. But his attempt was only one of many. It is said that there have been three hundred different efforts made to piece out the chronology of the Hebrew and Samaritan writings, and they have led to as many different results. The shortest time assigned by any of these investigators as having elapsed between creation and the birth of Christ is 3,483 years; the longest is 6,894 years. Neither of these estimates is now accepted as even approximately correct. The Greek church does not accept any of them, but holds to the Era of Constantine, which places the beginning of the world at 5,508 years and 4 months before the Christian Era. The "months" is interesting. Pagan nations never made any attempt to fix the beginning of things, nor did the Jews. It is said, indeed, that the Jews never had any era of their own, and it is even alleged that great doubt exists as to the real meaning of the Hebrew word that has been translated "years" in the Bible. Let some persons may imagine that the refusal to accept Dr. Usher's dates is an evidence of infidelity, it may be mentioned that there is not a single writer, clerical or lay, of any eminence whatever, who regards it as of any value at all except for very general purposes of comparison.

(To be continued.)

GOD INDISPENSABLE.

These are the generations of the Universe and all that is therein according to the Fool who hath said in His heart, "There is no God."

In the beginning there was Nothing—neither time, nor space, nor matter, nor spirit, nor intelligence, nor law, nor good, nor evil, nor anything else that is or ever has been.

And Nothing begat Something.

And Something begat Chaos.

And Chaos begat Time and Space.

And Something also begat Motion.

And Motion begat Form.

And Form begat Law.

And Law begat Life.
And Life begat Instinct.
And Instinct begat Intelligence.
And Intelligence begat Hope and Fear and Love.

And Intelligence also begat Poetry and Music and Art and Literature and Science and Superstition.

And Superstition begat God.
And Life also begat Death.
And Death begat Annihilation.

And thus was the circuit complete and Everything returned to Nothing out of which it came.

This is not the way the Atheistic school states its theory, if such it may be called; but unless there was a first Cause this, or something similar to it, must have been the course of evolution if there is no immanent Deity. Immanent means, in the sense it is here used, continuously operating. Unless we accept the above as our creed, there must have been a Deity to cause the existence of matter, even though we choose to believe matter to have always existed. A thing without a cause is unthinkable. The chasm between Nothing and Something cannot be bridged without God.

But, some may ask, whence came God? Must there not also be a Cause for Him? The answer is that God is without origin; He is not a thing; He is not a law. He is the "Holy One that inhabiteth Eternity." Do you say that this also is unthinkable? It is not. It may be incomprehensible; it may be inexplicable; but your reason will tell you that it must be true. Even if we grant the eternal existence of matter, how shall we explain Law? How shall we explain Motion? How shall we explain Life? How shall we explain Instinct or Intelligence? Can we suggest how, even in countless ages, a piece of stone can become the Hallelujah Chorus or the love of a mother for her babe? And yet some such transformation must have taken place unless we grant what Spencer calls, "the Hypothesis of God." You cannot escape this conclusion by ascribing things to Law. Law implies a Lawgiver. But you may say that Law also is eternal, and that Time and Space are also eternal. Nevertheless, if this be granted, it does not render unnecessary the hypothesis of God. That which makes Matter, Time and Space possible and renders Matter subservient to Law is God. "He sustaineth all things by the word of His power." You may reason forever; you may pierce the heavens with the strongest telescope; you may examine the minutest manifestations with the most powerful microscope, and you cannot find a place where God is not.

It is self-evident that the Deity must be manifested in as many ways as there are phases of existence. He must be infinite; He must be Omnipresent; He must be "the same yesterday, today and forever." That a Power equal to the creation of matter, force and law could cease to exist is impossible, and you cannot escape this conclusion by supposing the eternal existence of matter, for even then you are brought face to face with the question: What is existence? Shape your inquiry as you will, you must infallibly come back to that which is neither Matter, Force, nor Law. Existence implies the possibility of non-existence. What is it that makes existence possible? The answer must be: God. We are here upon ground that affords no help for us in our daily life, because the human mind cannot grasp the abstract idea of a Deity. We may, however, easily understand that a perfect life is that which is in harmony with the Divine.

Our limited natures will not permit us to aspire to harmony with God as a creator, or as a source of power, or as the fountain of universal law. Herein is where philosophy has failed. The Hindu and Grecian philosophers saw God as an elusive shadow standing behind the Universe. Chinese philosophy abandoned all attempt to give mankind any conception of Him, and Confucius expressly taught that the mystery was too deep for any mental plummet to sound it. Greek thought gave up the question and wrote upon its altars, "To the Unknown God." Hindu philosophy became an unfathomable mysticism. Hebrew tradition formed a God in the likeness of man. Yet millions of Chinese, Greeks, Hindus, Hebrews and other races have lived in harmony with the Divine, for there has always been a light to lighten every man that cometh into the world. We get glimpses of the true relation of the Divine and the Human all through the writings of ancient seers. In the Old Testament, and especially in the Psalms, the Book of Job and certain of the Prophecies this wisdom is to be seen. It remained for Jesus of Nazareth to show forth the whole truth, so that, as Isaiah said in anticipation, "the way-faring man, though a fool, may not err therein." Jesus does not tell us to regard God as a Creator, or as the Origin of Force, or as a Lawgiver, but as "Our Father who art in Heaven." We cannot understand God as something back of all that is; and if we did, it would mean little to us. We can understand him as Love, and we can realize that we are getting ourselves in harmony with him as far as we permit our lives to be influenced by the Law of Love.

A Wandering Briton's Wonderful Story



H.W. Seton-Karr on the White Nile

MR. Heywood Walter Seton-Karr was born in India after the great Sepoy mutiny. His father, who was agent of the governor-general in the Mahratta country, succeeded in keeping the country quiet, and became resident at the court of the Galkwar of Baroda.

Mr. Seton-Karr was an heir of his great-uncle, Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, who was M.P. for Liverpool and private secretary to Lord Melbourne, the adviser and guardian of Queen Victoria before she came to the throne. His uncle and godfather Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Karr was for a long time foreign secretary to the government of India, and was Sir Walter Scott's godson and lived near Abbotsford, and he is therefore the great novelist's godson's godson. Mr. Seton-Karr's ancestors on the Karr side are buried in Melrose Abbey; those on the Seton side claim direct descent from the Bruce whose sister married Sir Alexander Seton. Daniel Seton was governor of Surat in India and died there in 1803, and when Mr. Seton-Karr lately visited the tomb some natives were doing puja before it.

Mr. Seton-Karr, who is at present in Victoria, has given us an interview in which he describes his eventful career. He said:

"I have just returned from the White Nile and on New Year's day I killed four lions in Kordofan, a good commencement for 1913."

"I learned to shoot when I was very young and was sent to Eton College, where I represented the college in the shooting eight at the meeting of the National Rifle Association. I also took up rowing and in consequence when I became a member of Oxford University I was made stroke of the college eight. I also won the Oriel sculls, pairs, and all the rowing prizes of my year."

"While still at Oxford I had an alarming adventure in the Alps. I was with my relations in the Engadine. The highest mountain in these parts, indeed, in the whole of the Rhaetian Alps, is Piz Bernina. The exact height is 13,294 feet, and the fee for each guide is 200 francs or forty dollars. I determined to make the ascent. In bad weather the peak is a dangerous one. We reached the summit but were caught by a snowstorm on the descent and forced to spend the night at a great altitude without protection. I was alone with two guides. We suffered severely from frostbite and I was laid up for some time. During the storm we lost sense of the duration of time and we had a collective hallucination of the appearance of a party of three men roped together, one of whom was the father of one of my guides, by name Hans Grass. The guides thought we were on the Italian side, as a matter of fact we forced a descent through the great ice-fall of the Morteratsch, considered impassable. The leading guide frequently fell through the crust into crevasses, jarring me terribly about the waist, and more than once I slipped and hung suspended by the rope over certain death. Forty guides from the French and Italian sides started out to search for our bodies. One search party was led by the Rev. E. W. Moore, an old friend of my family and a famous mountaineer, and the father of Mr. Herbert W. R. Moore, the well-known barrister and solicitor of Victoria. At length in a dazed condition we reached the great glaciers below the famous peaks of the Pail and the Roseg, and to my amazement I saw the valley near the shelter hut dotted with fires. There were hundreds of men. It was the evening of the third day and the Swiss guides were preparing for the search. Without unropeing my guides started to run, dragging me down after them. Suddenly there was a great shouting and I fainted. When I awoke to consciousness my hands and feet were being bathed in ice and water and hot wine poured down my throat. In the morning Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, and his brother, a member of the Alpine Club, met me with a carriage at the foot of the glacier and I was driven to Pontresina, where the surgeons examined my feet for frostbite while I ate breakfast. Rumors were afloat that I had lost a limb and my adventure was one of the sensations of the season until Mr. de la Rue sent a correct account of it to The London Times."

MILITARY EXPERIENCES

"From Oxford I passed into the army



H.W. Seton-Karr in Camp at Lake Tazewerz

second on the whole list of candidates, and after a year at the Royal Military College became a lieutenant in the 49th regiment at Gibraltar. As my college at Oxford was the college of Cecil Rhodes, so the 49th was the regiment of his brother, Elmhirst Rhodes. He has always been a personal friend, in fact for the last fifteen years Major Rhodes, D.S.O., and I have run camps in Surrey each summer for poor London boys—latterly for Boy Scouts. I am glad to see this movement—producing character and self-reliance—is growing not only in British dependencies, but all over the world.

"My relations preferred the kilt, or 'the garb of old Gaul,' and I was transferred to the 75th or Gordon Highlanders, but not before I had started polo at Gibraltar, which up to then had not existed there."

"I joined the 75th at Malta and with them fought through the Egyptian war, Tel-el-Kebir, where I fired nineteen times with a .370 revolver at close quarters, and had several narrow escapes. The result of this battle was the occupation of the country under General Sir Garnet Wolseley."

"At Cairo we were camped near the palace of the Khedive Tewfik I., and one afternoon I had an interview with him and obtained the promise of a piece of ground for sporting purposes for the army of occupation. This was the origin of the present Khedival Sporting Club. Almost immediately after I was invalided home to England with dysentery, and subsequently exchanged with Sir Donald Stewart (afterwards governor of East African Protectorate) into the 92nd, the other battalion of my regiment. This was supposed to be one of the crack regiments of the British army. They were quartered at Edinburgh Castle, and I was the only officer with the Egyptian war medal and Khedive's star. Among my brother officers, not over the rank of Colonel, and at that time serving in the regiment were Field Marshal Sir G. White, defender of Ladysmith; General Bethune, now inspector-general of territorial forces; General Sir Hector Macdonald, who commanded the Egyptian troops at the battle of Omdurman; General Sir Charles Douglas, inspector-general of the forces; General Haldane, General McBain, and others."

"I remember conversing at our mess with Field Marshal Lord Strathairn and Jansi, who as Sir Hugh Rose terrified the Indian mutineers with his swift attacks. We started a shooting club in Edinburgh and I performed several shooting feats for wagers."

"I took up amateur conjuring and gave pseudo-spiritualistic entertainments which were the cause of much hilarity at our weekly guest-nights at the castle. On one occasion, at an entertainment in Edinburgh, at the house of Colonel Carfrae, I was rebuked by some good people who believed in the personality of the devil for calling to my assistance the old gentleman himself. I had previously stated that spirits might or might not be present in order to add to the eerie goose-flesh creepy sensation people like, without expressly stating that what they were about to witness was mere conjuring. I ought to add that I have seen genuine abnormal phenomena and that I belong to the International Club for Psychical Research at 22A Regent Street, London. I recollect exploring some secret passages and a well in Edinburgh Castle down which I was lowered, discovered by the engineer officer and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Officers in the army at this time were not permitted to think for themselves or initiate things. We were merely glorified sergeants. I sent an invention concerning portable shields for infantry attack to the war office, where doubtless it was pigeonholed. Edinburgh Castle is full of associations of Mary Queen

of Scots, and might well be haunted by her ghost or that of my ancestress, Mary Seton, one of the Queen's Marys.

"No more fighting, but only Pax Britannica, being at that time in prospect I quitted the army to enter upon a life of adventure."

HE VISITS THE PACIFIC COAST

"I came across the C. P. R. before it was actually completed; the appearance of Prince Rupert at the present day reminds me of what Vancouver looked like then."

"Undeterred by my previous escapes in the Alps I was on my way, alone and with the splendid audacity of youth, to attempt the ascent of Mount Saint Elias, at that time thought to be the culminating point of North America. At Sitka I fell in with two charming Americans, called Harry and Haro Higginbotham, and made two expeditions with them, one to some extinct volcanoes and one for salmon. I was their guest while in Chicago during the world's fair, of which their father was president, and also chairman of the board of managers, if I remember rightly."

"More important, however, at the moment was my meeting at Sitka with Schwatka, the American Arctic explorer, also on his way to attempt St. Elias. Hearing that I was more or less a climber he asked me to join his party. I have always regretted that his spirited letters to The New York Times about our expedition were never published in book form. The knowledge that I was going to publish a book in London on the expedition may have been a contributing factor. This was the origin of all the subsequent attempts on Mount St. Elias, culminating in that of H. R. H. the Duke of Abruzzi. All the others failed in the attempt. The Duke with his Swiss guides succeeded, and the records are immortalized in his sumptuous volume published by Messrs. Constable. Since then the Duke has conquered the Mountains of the Moon (Ruvenzori) and holds the record for height (24,640 feet in the Himalayas)."

"During the Elias expedition Dalton, who later discovered Dalton Pass to the Yukon, was our cook and camp manager. I am not in favor of explorers giving the names of their friends or patrons to mountains or glaciers. When I left Schwatka in Icy Bay and went on alone with Indians to Prince William Sound I named the largest glacier I saw Behring's Great Glacier, which I believe it still retains on maps."

"On Kodiak Island I was seated at table next the general agent of the Alaska Commercial Company when he was shot dead and several men wounded. My subsequent voyage in a small sailing vessel to California with the salted corpse that broke loose in the storms, a wounded and delirious man who had had no surgical treatment and a skipper with D.T. was to say the least a very trying one."

"A subsequent visit to Alaska some years later as correspondent of the Victoria Daily Colonist resulted in another book, 'Bear-hunting in the White Mountains.' I met Dalton again on this occasion exploring with E. J. Glave, since dead, who brought back from Central Africa the tree, or at least the part of it, on which Livingstone's name was carved. Like Schwatka, he used to lecture, and found that short songs or phrases in Bangweolo or some native language and imitations of animals always interested an audience."

"I was interested in a cattle ranch in Wyoming with my brother and spent a summer hunting on the North Platte. I always hunted quite alone and secured specimens of all the so-called big game, barring buffalo. On one occasion I was lost for two days when the camp moved and I was unable to find the new location."

"Another of my expeditions at the instigation of Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, was to the Mistassini district, in Quebec. I found that the rumors of an unknown lake were not founded on fact. In British Columbia I made an expedition to Sheep Creek for specimens of wild sheep, and to Bute Inlet for white goat."

ADVENTURES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

"Some of my most unpleasant adventures have occurred in Europe. My first visit to the brigand-infested island of Sardinia was with Captain Hore of Pole-Hore, in Ireland, and



Rider Haggard and Major Rhodes (Cecil Rhodes' brother) at Heliopolis.

M. de Casanova. We were after moufflon or wild sheep. All our men were practically brigands, but the Italian Syndic had threatened to imprison their families if anything happened to us of a harmful nature. The scenery on the slopes of Mount Gennargentu was of the wildest character. The men had a large supply of country wine for which we had paid and, as they were drinking it too fast for our liking, Capt. Hore determined to sober them by a trick. He knew of my spiritualistic abilities and procuring a rope he instructed them to tie me up after dark to the roots of a large flex some way from camp, telling them that the mountain spirits would free me from any bonds or knots they chose to make. The night was dark, and with M. de Casanova as my confederate, spirit lights appeared upon the trees; meantime I had freed myself and regained our camp by a circuitous route, to their consternation and surprise when they found me apparently asleep by the fire. Our trick upon their superstitious fears had the desired effect. For the remainder of the trip they were more amenable to discipline."

"I re-visited the same place later on with the present Earl of Mayo, killing a moufflon and having splendid fishing in a river called the Flumendosa. We killed 115 trout one morning and the water was so clear that one could watch the fish coming up to take the fly. A mining engineer was with us, and on my third visit to the island the following year I heard that he had been captured and held to ransom. I turned back and retraced my steps, and have never visited the centre of the island since. With two friends I shot 450 brace of snipe one morning in the marshes round Cagliari. The British Mediterranean fleet chanced to arrive at Cagliari just then and H. R. H. the late Duke of Edinburgh, who was in command, sent for us on board the flagship to ascertain the particulars."

"Meantime, on a large steam yacht, had arrived at Cagliari a remarkable personality, a noted traveller and sportsman, in the shape of Mr. Talbot Clifton of Lytham Hall, and owner of half the County of Lancashire. We made a fruitless expedition together for wild boar, and I arranged to meet him at Aden for a lion-hunting trip into Africa, but his yacht was soon after wrecked at Malta."

"In clear weather, from the French Riviera, the snow-covered peaks of Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon, can just be distinguished at sunrise and sunset. On the terrace of a villa not far from Monte Carlo it was wagered that in a week I would be on the summit of Monte Rotondo. The wager was lost, but I reached a lower peak and had an interesting journey exploring some caverns with General Broome, who commanded in India the troops of the Begum of Bhopal. Monte Rotondo is the highest mountain in Corsica."

"The Italians of southern Italy, especially round Naples are not such a pleasant lot as those in the northern part. Some of the finest coast scenery near Naples lies between Positano and Amalfi. From Sorrento to Positano and for a short distance beyond I was able to drive, but the remainder of the way, at the time of which I write, was a mere goat track along the cliff. My driver was evidently in league with two other ruffians to rob me. He drove slowly to allow time for these others to come up, and finally halted a long way from where the road really ended, and in order to get rid of him before the others arrived, as he refused to proceed further, I paid him and continued on my way on foot, hoping to reach some place of safety before they overtook me. The robbers were now running and one was some distance in advance of the other. Not another soul was in sight and the cliffs sloped steeply to the water hundreds of feet below. I drew my old army revolver and waited behind a rock, and as the first man came up I gave a shout and covered him. The man turned and ran. I saw him in the distance beckoning to his companion. I made good time to the next village and finally reached Amalfi without seeing them again. This district is now quite safe, the highroad having been completed."

"I afterwards climbed Vesuvius alone, though I was followed by a mob of importunate guides for a considerable distance."

"When a small boy of thirteen I was accorded an interview with Pope Pius IX. at the Vatican. It was the forenoon but I wore evening dress according to etiquette, and as I knelt at his feet His Holiness asked me amongst other things if I was an American."

The reason he asked the question was that I had forgotten to kiss his hand, having completely lost my head. I saw King Victor Emanuel and heard an oration by the famous Monsignor Capel. My people had rooms in the Via Gregoriana. I was still at Eton at that time and was taken away for a whole term for the purpose of seeing the Eternal City, through the kindness of my house-master, an unheard of thing that had never, I believe, occurred before. The idea was to interest me in the classics. One afternoon at Via Gregoriana, when my people were out, I entertained some visitors at tea—two ladies and a bearded man. It was Edward Lear, the artist, and author of Lear's Book of Nonsense, inventor of the rhymes which became so famous. The following one is not by Lear:

There was a young lady of Bayonne

Who went for a ride on a lion,

On return there was some in the lion's tum-

tum,

The rest was an angel in Zion.

"In alluding to Italy I might add that most Italian museums have been good enough to accept a series of prehistoric stone implements found by me in Somaliland, Egypt or India. Those at the Collegio Romano in Rome were overshadowed by a most monstrous collection of forgeries from Verona. I had visited Verona and had obtained a written confession from the miscreant who made and buried them and then planted cereals and shrubs over them, and subsequently disinterred them in the presence of Professor Pigorini, the director of the museum in question. A vigorous correspondence ensued in the Tribuna, the leading Roman journal, until the British ambassador asked me to let the matter drop. I wonder if the forgeries are still on view? My views were supported by Sir John Evans and other leading anthropologists. He was president of the British Association when it met in Canada. I have sometimes visited museums which have accepted donations without making known my identity, and the ensuing conversations with curators have resulted in much amusement."

WANDERINGS IN AFRICA

"It was whilst tracking lions in Somaliland that I first stumbled by accident on traces of prehistoric man in tropical Africa. This was considered so important by Evans as linking together the East and West (traces of early man had already been found in Egypt and India) that he immediately made a communication to the Royal Society, of which body he was treasurer, and I think my name was the only one he mentioned in his presidential address at Toronto. Since then they have been found in South Africa and on the Congo. I afterwards made twelve more trips to the land of the Somalis for lion-hunting and prehistoric man-hunting. The country was afterwards closed by the advent of the Mullah, and still remains so. It was in Somaliland that I ran several simultaneous expeditions for big game, arranged by Dr. Lunn, which called down on my head the wrath of the Humanitarian League under the head of "organized slaughter of big game," in pamphlet form. The accusation was easily refuted. On one occasion the late Sir Henry Tichborne came with me for lion, and on another Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere; the latter became subsequently a mighty hunter; Lady Lechmere was present when we tracked and killed his first lion, which we came upon suddenly, seated on an unfortunate oryx antelope it was devouring."

"It was in Somaliland that I introduced Dr. Donaldson Smith, the explorer, for the first time to African life and travel, when he accompanied me with Dr. W. D. Smith on his first trip. I had previously met them salmon-fishing on the Namsen River in Norway. The country has taken toll of many travellers. I was there when Prince Ruspoli and Major Sandbach were killed, and when Lord Delamere and Colonel Swayne were mauled by lions. I afterwards accompanied the latter on a trying trip through Siberia and Mongolia in the footsteps of Prince Demidoff after ovis ammon, the biggest wild sheep in the world. The volume Col. Swayne afterwards published was called "Through Siberian Highlands (R. Ward & Co.)."

"Europe is all very well but I am innoculated with the 'call of the East,' the glamor and fascination of India, land of my birth. When I first attended a reception of the Viceroy of India at Calcutta, a friend who was with me himself later became Viceroy of India and entertained me at that same Government House."

"During more than twenty visits I have seen almost every part of India, but I can only feebly realize in my mind the stupendous multitudes that inhabit this enormous country, and its vast age. Night after night for weeks I have slept out alone on trees (but in a comfortable bed) in its interesting and tiger-haunted jungles, waiting for the lord of the jungle to come back to the dead buffalo and listening to the weird sounds made by different animals—in the central provinces, in Bengal and in the Bombay presidency. When waiting in expectation of tiger I have killed both bear (Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Master Minds in Music

DR. HANS RICHTER.

NOT to all it is given to possess the creative gift in music, nor yet executive powers which, in singing or performance, give sound—the life of music—to the composer's brain product. But there is a class by itself, that of the great chef d'orchestre, or orchestral conductor, which yields an influence undreamt of by the casual observer. To the man who, we will assume, attends an orchestral concert for the first time, there may seem little in the art of the individual who sits or stands right in front of the band and waves a stick, up and down, to the right or to the left. "It is all so easy," thinks the onlooker, "mere child's play, in fact." Certain great conductors, too, who can command colossal fees, have been seen, at times, to lay aside the baton altogether, simply appearing to be listening to the players. Or else, with the motion of the slender wand, there is a glance of the eye or a gesture with the disengaged hand. "What is the use of it all?" asks the practical individual. "What is the secret force behind?" asks the thinker. Let us consider for a while the career of Dr. Hans Richter, one of the foremost conductors of the last half century, and obtain, if we can, an insight into what the art of baton-wielding really signifies.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

The child of musical parents, Hans Richter first saw the light in the Hungarian town of Raab, near Vienna, on April 4, 1843. A musical atmosphere enveloped him from the start. "All my family," he says, "including my grandfather, were musicians, except one," he quaintly adds, "who was an organ builder." Anton Richter, the father of Hans, was chapelmaster at the cathedral of Raab, and a highly accomplished as also well-read musician. Speaking of his mother, Dr. Richter says: "She led me the way to Wagner." Frau Richter was a soprano of no mean ability. She was the Venus in the first Viennese performance of "Tannhauser" in 1857, an occasion which probably appealed to the youthful Hans. Later, she wrote a vocal primer, and became a prominent teacher of singing, her "method" receiving approbation from the famous scientist, Helmholtz. Under such personal surroundings, the subject of our sketch sang as boy chorister in the Raab cathedral, and had organ lessons from his father. His first appearance in public was when, at the tender age of seven, he played the drums in the Agnus Dei of Haydn's Mass in C, when that work was rendered under his father's direction at the cathedral.

Subsequently, after his father's death in 1854, the boy entered the Lowenburg Convict (or school) at Vienna, an institution which has also included amongst its distinguished students the composer Schubert. In 1860 young Richter passed to the Vienna Conservatoire, where he took lessons in violin playing from Heissler and in theoretical subjects from Simon Sechter. It was, however, as a horn player that he obtained his first professional engagement in the theatre which is now known as the Imperial Opera House at Vienna. His initial salary was about £3 a month, but he was not long destined to be restricted to so modest an income. The young man attracted the notice of Heinrich Esser, who presently recommended him to Wagner as an apt copyist for the nearly completed score of "Die Meistersinger." It was the dawn of a new life for the horn player. In October, 1866, Richter took up his abode in Wagner's villa at Tribschen during the composer's exile in Switzerland. It was a wonderful experience for the young man. His room was immediately above that occupied by Wagner, who spent the mornings over the Meistersinger. Often, before a page was dry, the composer would seek his copyist, and once, we are told, Wagner consulted him regarding the horn passage on the theme of Beckmesser's "Serenade." The afternoon walks of the two, composer and copyist, during which no word was spoken, must have been a strange if sometimes trying companionship for the youth of twenty-three. At night Wagner was accustomed to read aloud to the inmates of his household, Hoffman's "Tales" being a favorite volume. In the long summer evenings, Richter often took himself and his horn by boat to an island in the Lake of Lucerne, and there he would draw forth sounds melancholy and mysterious from that romantic instrument. It was during this sojourn and the work which it entailed that Richter first became intimate with the scores of the master of Bayreuth; an intimacy which the years were destined to utilize to the uttermost.

WAGNER'S METHODS OF COMPOSING

A few sidelights which Richter has been able to throw upon Wagner's methods as a composer may not here be out of place. When composing, Wagner never had recourse to his pianoforte; all was written down away from an instrument. Another remarkable point was that, when once written, Wagner never altered a bar. As he conceived his masses of tone-color, they went down on the cymas. "Rough-

work" was absolutely unknown to his mastermind. This was certainly a contrast to the methods of Beethoven, who, in his famous note-books, and in other ways, polished ad infinitum the musical themes and combinations which rose in his mind.

Hans Richter made his first bow as a conductor in August, 1868, at the National Theatre, Munich, with a performance of Rossini's "William Tell." In the following year we find him superintending the rehearsals of "Das Rheingold" (the first of the "Ring" series). In 1870, he conducted, "Lohengrin" at Brunsels, and later he became director of the National Theatre at Buda Pesth, where he founded the Philharmonic Concerts in that town and brought out Liszt's "Christus." Important Viennese appointments as conductor succeeded, his name being now established as a master of the baton. But it was as conductor of Wagner's "Ring" dramas at Bayreuth that Richter made name and fame, easily taking his place as the foremost of the world's orchestral chiefs. The colossal task of rehearsal for these mighty music dramas may be more easily imagined than described. Many of these rehearsals lasted for four hours at a time. The secret of the success of the performances, writes a critic in Musical Times, apart from individual skill, "was simply hard work."

In 1877, Dr. Richter first came to London to assist Wagner at his great Albert Hall Festival during May of that year. Regarding his help at this time to the composer, Wagner wrote to him: "You are indispensably necessary to me; yes, without your help, I really could not think of undertaking these concerts." A result of Richter's London appearance was the starting of the famous London concerts, which were, for so long, a feature of London musical life. The great conductor was now in universal request. We read of him as a conductor of the Birmingham Festival (in succession to Sir Michael Costa in 1885). The same year saw him honored with the degree of Doctor of Music, honoris causa, at Oxford. His name has since been closely associated with the conductorship of the Halle concerts as with many notable "Ring" performances at Covent Garden, in addition to the innumerable other duties and organizations presided over by him on the Continent. He retired from active work in 1911, making England his permanent home.

METHODS IN CONDUCTING

Those who have been present at Richter or Halle concerts will not easily forget either the perfection of the performance or the quiet but convincing power of the man who "waved the stick." Many are the mannerisms of conductors, and more than once has the extravagance of their gestures furnished fun for the comic papers. But Dr. Richter was not of this order. Nothing, at rehearsals especially, impressed a favored onlooker more than the perfect control, without apparent effort, which this prince of leaders possessed over his forces. A critic drew attention to the "silence and attention that are secured quite naturally, it may be added, before a start or re-start is made." The writer adds: "These significant silences, while the baton is held aloft, act as most effective thought-concentrators." Yet the conductor could speak when there was necessity, and his words were always to the point; and not without a certain amount of humor, especially when a mistake had to be remedied. In this way he avoided offence, whilst he invariably maintained the respect of his coadjutors. Sometimes he would even sing a phrase; and he was never at a loss to trace an erring note or false entry. Practically familiar as he was himself with well-nigh all orchestral instruments he was never at a loss in pointing out a technical error, or suggesting its remedy. Once a drummer himself, he knew too well how that source of rhythm might abuse its privilege of making a noise. "If you begin so loud, your crescendo will break your drum," he once remarked humorously to a player who made too vigorous a start. The good-fellowship which existed between Dr. Richter and his players was said to have been marvellous. An eminent musician once told the writer that "he won the hearts" of his band by now and then laying aside the baton and listening to his experienced and accomplished players with folded arms; a compliment to their powers of ensemble playing which they keenly appreciated.

In this connection, we would venture to quote (from Musical Times of July, 1899) the reminiscences of Mr. Morrow, the well-known trumpet player, who had been in the Richter band for twenty years. "His conducting," writes Mr. Morrow, "is a revelation. . . . He has an imposing presence; a generous, genial manner; a wonderful self-command; a prodigious memory; a profound knowledge of scores; a practical knowledge of orchestral instruments, particularly the horn and trumpet. . . . The players know how kindly and sympathetically Dr. Richter nurses them; at the same time he gets everything possible out of them. In conducting an orchestra Dr. Richter naturally beats time with a baton, and his beat is always unmistakable. But his power is not there, it is in his eye and in his left hand." And so proceeds the eulogy, every

word of which is well deserved. At a performance, from a listener's point of view, the reposeful ease with which Dr. Richter led his forces made one feel as if he, his score and his band were all parts of a harmonious whole, the machinery moving on oiled wheels, with the result that the music performed got an ideal rendering, both thoughtful and inspiring. Nor was there ever any bombast about Dr. Richter's interpretations. In his presentations of Wagnerian music, he would appear to have assimilated the extraordinary reserve and gigantic endurance of the composer himself. His Beethoven readings impressed one with the restraint of a tremendous power which was all the more convincing since it was not too assertive. Exaggeration, or straining for effect of any kind, was foreign to the mind of Dr. Hans Richter. Rather he would appear, by wholly sincere and straightforward renderings, to have withheld a composer in his moments of overwhelming transport, and, on the other hand, to have invested the creative artist's duller phases with the solidity of a fervent meditation. Thus, at least, the writer remembers, she was impressed by Beethoven's Choral Symphony upon hearing it for the first time many years ago at a Richter concert in the old St. James's Hall.

People who favor demonstration in a musician may have thought Dr. Hans Richter "cold" in his elucidation of the more impassioned of modern scores. One critic characterized him as "a brain packed in ice." But there is a vast difference between apathy and calmness; and none can accuse the famous doctor of want of strong feeling. Rather, he is a man of massive emotional grasp who has learnt life's great lesson of self-repression. He has always been honest to the core in his preparation of, as in directing, the performances of great musical works. One realized that he had thoroughly digested the score before he communicated his ideas regarding its rendering to others. During his long period of experience as orchestral conductor, he witnessed the passing of much that was old and the coming into favor of a great deal that is new and strange. He, himself, was largely responsible for the great wave of a Wagnerian cult which agitated concert-goers during the last decade of the nineteenth century. But his sympathies are broad, and he was among the first to recognize the genius of Sir Edward Elgar in his famous "Variations." With his habitual thoroughness in detail, it is said that, during the rehearsals for an initial performance of this work, Dr. Richter spared no pains and thought no trouble too great to obtain an ideal rendering in accordance with the composer's wishes.

DR. RICHTER AND THE HALLE BAND

Gladly would the writer dwell upon recollections of Dr. Richter as conductor of the famous Halle Band, should space permit. In this magnificent combination of instrumentalists—full of North Country fire and earnestness—the master-conductor found a fine field for the exploitation of his fully developed talents as leader. He played on the many instruments beneath his baton as if the orchestra were a keyboard, and the united powers of his wand of office, his eye and his marvellous left hand manipulated the keys with the skill of a virtuoso. In an orchestra, are many musical minds of varying temperaments; but under the baton of a Richter it would appear that all were, for the time, blended into one great demonstration of earnestness tempered, but never over-weighted, by enthusiasm. Other conductors have achieved great striking results with more strenuous means; but the peculiar powers of Hans Richter will long be remembered by those who were familiar with his methods; a master of technique himself, he aimed at perfection in all he undertook to interpret; nor was any more capable than he in getting the best out of every player who sat under his beat.—Dr. Annie Patterson.

ELEPHANTS AS WORKERS

Since 1886 the export of teakwood from Burma has increased enormously; but, despite the phenomenally high price of the wood, it would not be profitable to work it, even in these days, without the elephant. In this trade the Burmese elephants, massive animals, whose strength is almost unlimited, are seen at their best as beasts of burden.

From the time when the forest areas are purchased, before the trees are felled, to the hour of export on the ocean going vessels at the port on the Indian Ocean the elephant is the main worker. Far away in the malarial swamps and almost impenetrable jungles this majestic beast first tramps down a passage through the undergrowth. Then, guided by his Indian keeper's prong, the elephant commences his arduous labor of dragging the felled trees to the river, whence they are conveyed by raft down country to the sawmills.

These enormous trees, untrimmed and cumbersome, are sometimes dragged up and down the jungle and mountain forest pathways en route to the river with rare precision. At the mills along the work of packing and stacking is done exclusively by elephants. When the trees are sawed into lengths the elephants do the piling, bringing the huge planks from the sheds and arranging them in an orderly manner in numbered piles.—Argonaut.

Willie—Paw, do you know everything? Paw—Yes, my son. Why do you ask? Willie—Well, does the spur of the moment cause time to fly?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Earthquake of 1663

SERIOUS earthquake shocks in Canada have been principally confined to the eastern section of the country running from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then curving southwesterly to Lake Champlain. On various occasions quakes of more or less serious dimensions have been recorded, the most serious ones being in 1663, 1791, 1860 and 1870. The first mentioned, which lasted at intervals for six months, gained a certain celebrity from the exaggerated descriptions of it occurring during the French occupation of this territory.

AN EARLY ACCOUNT.

From the report of the chief astronomer, issued by the department of the interior, a unique account of this earthquake is taken, an explanatory note being to the effect that the article is from a manuscript in the Jesuits' college at Quebec taken by the editor of the "Hochelaga Depicta."

Interest is added to the account in view of the slight shock recorded here but recently:

"On the 5th of February, 1663, about half past five in the evening a great rushing noise was heard throughout the whole extent of Canada. This noise caused the people to run out of their houses into the streets, as if their habitations had been on fire; but instead of flames or smoke, they were surprised to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving, as if they were detached from each other."

The bells sounded by the repeated shocks. The roofs of the buildings bent down, first on one side and then on the other. The timbers, rafters and planks cracked. The earth trembled violently, and caused the stakes of the palisades and palings to dance in a manner that would have been incredible had we not actually seen it in many places. It was at this moment everyone ran out of doors.

DREADFUL SCENES.

"There were to be seen animals flying in every direction, children crying and screaming in the streets; men and women, seized with affright, stood horror-struck with the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and ignorant where to fly for refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth, which threatened every instant to crush them to death, or to sink them into a profound and unmeasurable abyss."

IN FOREST AND MOUNTAIN.

"Some threw themselves on their knees in the snow, crossing their breasts and calling on their saints to relieve them from the danger with which they were surrounded. Others passed the rest of this dreadful night in prayer, for the earthquake ceased not, but continued at short intervals with the same undulating impulse, resembling the waves of the ocean, and the same squallish sensations, or sickness of the stomach, was felt during the shocks as is experienced on a vessel at sea."

"The violence of the earthquake was greatest in the forests, where it appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees, for not only their branches were destroyed, but even their trunks are said to have been detached from their places and dashed against each other with inconceivable violence and confusion; so much so, that the Indians in their figurative manner of speaking declared that all the forests were drunk. The war also seemed to be carried on between the mountains, some of which were torn from their beds and thrown upon others, leaving immense chasms in the places from whence they had issued, and the very trees with which they were covered sunk down, leaving only their tops above the surface of the earth; others were completely overturned, their branches buried in the earth, and the roots only remained above ground."

"During this general wreck of nature the ice, upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings in many parts there issued thick clouds of smoke, or fountains of dirt and mud, which spouted up to a very considerable height."

"The springs were either choked up or impregnated with sulphur; many rivers were totally lost, others were diverted from their course and their waters entirely corrupted. Some of them became yellow, others red, and the great river of St. Lawrence appeared entirely white as far down as Tadouac. This extraordinary phenomenon must astonish those who know the size of the river and the immense body of water in various parts, which must have required such an abundance of water to whiten it."

VOLCANIC ASHES.

"In the course of this violent convulsion of nature, lakes appeared where none ever existed before; mountains were overthrown, swallowed up by the gapings, or precipitated into adjacent rivers, leaving instead frightful chasms or level plains; falls and rapids were changed into gentle streams, and gentle streams into falls and rapids. Rivers in many parts of the country sought other beds or totally disappeared. The earth and the mountains were entirely split and rent in innumerable places, creating chasms and precipices

whose depths have never yet been ascertained. Such devastation was also occasioned in the woods that more than a thousand acres in one neighborhood were completely overturned, and where but a short time before nothing met the eye but one immense forest of trees, now were to be seen extensive cleared lands apparently cut up by the plow."

"At Tadouac, about 150 miles below Quebec, on the north side, the effect of the earthquake was not less violent than at other places; and such a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell in that neighborhood, particularly in the River St. Lawrence, that the waters were as violently agitated as during a tempest. Near St. Paul's bay, about 50 miles below Quebec, on the north side, a mountain about a quarter of a league in circumference, situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence, was precipitated into the river, but as if it had only made a plunge, it rose from the bottom and became a small island, forming with the shore a convenient harbor, well sheltered from all winds. Lower down the river, towards Point Alouettes, an entire forest of considerable extent was loosened from the main bank and slid into the River St. Lawrence, where the trees took fresh root."

"They write from Montreal that during the earthquake they plainly saw the stakes of the picketing or palisades jump up as if they had been dancing; and that of two doors in the room, one opened and the other shut of their own accord; that the chimneys and tops of the houses bent like branches of trees agitated with the wind; that when they went to walk they felt the earth following them and rising at every step they took, sometimes sticking against the soles of their feet; and other things in a very forcible and surprising manner."

"From Three Rivers they write that the first shock was the most violent, and commenced with a noise resembling thunder. The houses were agitated in the same manner as the tops of trees during a tempest, with a noise as if fire was cracking in the garrets. The shock lasted half an hour, or rather better than a quarter of an hour; we believe there was not a single shock which did not cause the earth to open either more or less. As for the rest we have remarked that, though this earthquake continued almost without intermission, yet it was not always of an equal violence. Sometimes it was like the pitching of a large vessel which dragged heavily at her anchors; and it was this motion that caused many to have a giddiness in their heads and qualms in their stomachs. At other times the motion was hurried and irregular, creating sudden jerks, some of which were extremely violent; but the most common was a slight tremulous motion which occurred frequently with little noise."

RIVERS CHANGED COLORS

"Many of the French inhabitants and Indians, who were eye-witnesses to the scene, state that a great way up the river of Trois Rivières, about 18 miles below Quebec, the hills which bordered the river on either side, and which were of a prodigious height, were torn from their foundations and plunged into the river, causing it to change its course and spread itself over a large tract of land recently cleared; the broken earth mixed with the waters, and for several months changed the color of the great River St. Lawrence, into which that of Trois Rivières disembogues itself."

OF LONG DURATION.

"There are three circumstances, however, which have rendered this extraordinary earthquake particularly remarkable; the first is its duration, it having continued from February to August—that is to say, more than six months, almost without intermission. It is true, the shocks were not always equally violent. In several places, as toward the mountain behind Quebec, the thundering noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. In others, as towards Tadouac, the shock continued generally for two or three days at a time with much violence. The second circumstance relates to the extent of this earthquake, which we believe was universal throughout the whole of New France, for we learn that it was felt from L'Isle Perce and Gaspe, which are situated at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to beyond Montreal, as also in New England, Acadia and other places more remote."

OF GREAT EXTENT.

"As far as has come to our knowledge, this earthquake extended more than 600 miles in length and about 300 miles in breadth. Hence 180,000 square miles of land were convulsed in the same day and at the same moment."

"The third circumstance, which appears the most remarkable of all, regards the extraordinary protection of the Divine Providence which has been extended to us and our inhabitants; for we have seen near us the large openings and chasms which the earthquake has occasioned, and the prodigious extent of country which has been totally lost or hideously convulsed, without our losing either man, woman or child, or even having a hair of their heads touched."

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

SOME ANGLING DEFINITIONS

When you stop a week at the best hotel
And stay within sound of the dinner bell
With a can of worms and a bamboo stick
And catch fifty-nine perch and twelve bluebills
quick,
You're a fisherman,
Yes, sir, you're a fisherman!

When you start at dawn with a box of grub
And a lot of minnows alive in a tub,
And fill the boat as the swift hours pass
With a mess of croppies and several bass,
You're an angler,
Yes, sir, you're an angler!

When you hire a "pusher" to handle the oars
And cast every foot by the weedy shores,
Throw your frog through a hole six inches
wide
And get a strike on the other side,
You're a caster,
Yes, sir, you're a caster!

When you strike the lake while the fishing's
bad
And there's not a decent fish to be had,
You land a half-pounder and throw him back
in
And return at night with a happy grin,
You're a sportsman,
By gad, you're a sportsman!
—Paul H. Woodruff in Field and Stream.

THE TENTING TROUT FISHER

A Talk to Canadian Camp on Feb. 24, 1913,
at Hotel Astor, New York.

By L. F. Brown

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies, Members and
Guests:—

As the then Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, spoke to our Canadian Club at Victoria, he said that distances get less as comfort of travel and speed of trains increase. He used the same truism at Winnipeg the previous week while introducing me to the two fine boys of the British-Minister at Darjiling, Northern India, and added that their absence from the University of Oxford on vacation meant for them a trip around the world. I introduced them to a day of trout-fishing where the Red River of the North enters Lake Winnipeg, that remote fresh water ocean extending 500 miles into regions west of Hudson Bay.

Each of those youngsters landed beautiful trout, while scarcely a fish rose to my own flies, and I was rallied as the Canadian Expert and Yankee Authority who knew nothing about fishing.

That experience made me shy, and I shall say little here about tents. Their comforts and healthfulness, and the novelty and delight of living in them are well known. When they are pitched in a wild, sylvan region, their charm often amounts to hypnotism—especially when the anglers are like us—voracious at the shrine of the trout-rod, that talisman and wand of delight.

This wonderful Hotel Astor gathering is about the acme of New York City sport—a tremendous company, in a magnificent room. Yet would we not have exchanged its daintily-served courses and the shining tableware, the napkins, and the finger bowls we did not have—yes, and the white neckties, dress suits and choke collars for an exquisitely-fried, sunny-weather wild trout supper out by the tent and camp fire under the sky—out in the Hotel Infinite where endless leagues of blue ceilings grow bespangled at night where dadagos are mountain ranges, where frescoes are so often moving panoramas of changing cloud-palaces?

We prefer the floor of the forest, the carpet of brown pine needles, the rude board table, or a log with one end in a trout stream and the other gray with lichens or green with mosses. There, sir, the tent and camp fire are indeed Home, sweet Home! They spell happiness, health, room to breathe—air never breathed before, and escape from the city's cooked air and electric fan wind to where a tired body and resting head find grateful sleep on the rubber air mattress or spruce bough bed; while the smell of burning balsam lingers in the backlogs. There, sir, is escape from the strain of business, with a better chance for a life extended twenty-five or even fifty years.

Tent life means being right with nature beauty—foliage and flowers nodding welcome, mosses challenging admiration. There we talk of it all with our hearts, our love clasping so hard that it crushes what is hollow. We wear old outing suits, hats that have seen better days, and are sunburned, often unshaved, and always "loose an' free." There, supper is not called dinner, and is eaten where evening leaf-shadows dance over table and tent, and as voices of owls and whip-poor-wills begin to come from a wilderness.

Here one must not eat fish with a knife. There, we often eat fried trout with our fingers. Far worse, sir, the tenting trout-fisher takes himself seriously, and the wild conven-

tionality of his camp does not sanction, as we do here, the placing and using of little wash-dishes right on the table at meals.

Here, city cliff dwellers are above us, shutting out our starlight. We talk over starched shirt-fronts, in white hand-cuffs and claw-hammer coats. If we drink a pledge to the Mysterious Presence we call Nature, it is in a libation of Imperial Brut, extra dry, in sauterne, moselle, or an after-dinner cordial, not in cold spring water from the big tin dipper soused into the trout stream and brought up, dripping.

So the city dinner of vacation lovers, while a great joy and delight, is a makeshift, a mass meeting of blackbirds longing to migrate. He who cannot follow this dinner with a real outing is like the man who married the girl because he could not get her sister. Here on Broadway, the trout rod can be no more than a delight of memory and anticipation. So there is a vital sense in which the real trout-fisher does not much believe in city dinners or speeches; for they may seem to him like dressing owl, whip-poor-will, squirrel, partridge and loon in little trousers, like taking a trout from under a bank below ferns to imprison him in a glass tank, like expecting a night-flying wedge of honking wild-geese, fresh from loose winds and free waters to be contented in a nicely-fenced yard.

We are all aware that words cannot describe nature beauty. If we were told to visit that park and a match should be lighted, whose illumination would show us a moonlit night, that would be no more absurd than trying to use the impotence of words to disclose nature beauty. We cannot behold and know it until we ourselves can find nature herself, even with closed eyes, ears and lips, and by her heart-beats answering our own. We must be led through her visible beauty into the presence and source of her vital, invisible beauty and know something of the transfiguration and glory in a sunset, of the mystery of life in each leaf and flower, and the wildness in the hoot of an owl, the drumming of a grouse, or the call of a whip-poor-will.

True nature love is like the Kingdom of Heaven, into which we may not enter until we become as little children. Every man here, sir, saw and loved nature best before he began to shave, for he saw her with a child's heart. His best memories make him a boy again beside some brook, or catching perch and sunfish from the pool below the waste-weir, or spellbound on some beach watching whitecaps and spray, or hunting wild pigeons with an old shotgun or horse pistol that kicks so hard he dares not shoot. Or, out of the past gladden the wet sides of an old boat or canoe as it careens and they rise into sunshine. We need but a keyword to wear these sprays of evergreen, to note a piece of birch bark or the song of a free bird, and we are with the sights, sounds and joys of our own especial outings when country boys and girls. That springtime was the best. We should renew and foster it by revisiting such scenes. They beckon to us. And the tent is their House Beautiful! Camp, clear, out! I congratulate the man who can spend even one day and night at the tent of some friend. I rejoice with him who will camp a week, or, better, yet, a month. And I long to go with the man who will camp all Summer.

Every angler, camper, hunter or canoeist knows some very especial forest, stream, lake or mountain that he feels is partly his own—that it was made beautiful for him. So his heart doubly clings and holds it. And on Upper Vancouver Island, sir, is my little trout stream, my second love of brooks—St. Joseph Creek running into the warm but stormy Pacific waters of the Japan Current, over which the lights from the wireless telegraph station on Triangle Island are struggling through the fog as I talk, I beg you will not consider what I tell you of that brook as rhapsody and exaggeration.

It is flowing now, over white and gray gravel, talking to itself through an almost flowering wilderness of great Douglass pines and spruces, cedars and hemlocks, laurels and rhododendrons, alders, ferns and thornbush. I have dreamed of that stream during two years of illness and banishment from it. But next June I camp beside it, and during the few remaining Summers of my life. I sometimes wonder if it does not know I am coming, and is rehearsing its music for me.

It is four thousand miles away, but I can see its upper glen, as it will appear, a canyon with banks sloping upward 2,000 feet, and all thickly covered with flower snow—great thornbushes in the white blossoming of early June. I can see all that at 3 o'clock in the June mornings as I fish for big trout, while every thornflower will begin to have its own dewdrop, and so many of the dewdrops have caught and hold, faint glints of starlight. I can smell that cool fragrance as the water croons the night song that breaks and dies along those pebbled banks. God has specially blessed that crystal voice. I am going to it soon to get back and live with my heart. And how slowly the days

and nights are passing here! I wander from Brooklyn into Little Old New York, and hear the solemn bells of Old Trinity Church pealing out: "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow." But for me they also chime the other Dology of "Only Four Months More. Only Four Months More!" And, as I listen, New York vanishes. I am wading in St. Joseph's Brook long after midnight, casting white-miller flies for big trout. I hear the wind in the tops of the pines. I feel the breath of the cascades and their moisture on my face. Or I see our tent with its pine board table and two or three extra tin cups and plates for visitors. I can taste the hot biscuits baked in the tin reflector, and the wild-honey gathered by our camp-keeper. Any sportsman passing there tired and hungry will be asked to stop, rest, eat with us and help us fish along our fifteen miles of the stream. O sir, I love that stream. It is my heart talking now. Words, words, are cheap! It is easy to weave them into garlands to festoon before a post-prandial audience. But to talk of my little St. Joseph Brook and before my fellow-anglers? Words are not rich enough!

And next Summer, sir, I expect to see the chain fencing replaced around a little clump of big red cedars on the right bank of that glen. You can hear the water rushing over a series of cascades, and see it in glimpses winding among the trees to where it empties into Saint Joseph Bay and is lost in the Pacific Ocean. In about forty years, sir, no sooner, I hope, I and another old comrade already there, will be resting under those solemn pines and cedars. Mother Earth has no other breast which could be so warm for me. In all reverence, I say that I hope my spirit will start from little Saint Joseph River when I am summoned to cross the Dark River alone, and must go up to the gates, guarded by St. Peter to beg of him to let me in because I was his fellow fisherman on earth, and loved my fellow men, and never kept a trout under eight inches long. And he, sir, cannot fail to remember that morning when he girded his own rude fisher coat around his naked body, cast himself from that little ship into blue Galilee, and swam to where his risen and returned Master had fish cooking for him, laid on that fire of coals, and who told him, not once, but three times, that as he, Peter, loved his Master, to feed his Master's sheep.

Sir, sitting here on my left are two ministers of the Gospel, one at least from the City of Churches. I am a poor sinner. But with absolute faith, with awe, with a head bowed in veneration, I yet believe that if I am permitted to enter Paradise, I shall find my little Vancouver Island trout stream there—that I need only say: Please give me my wading boots and trout-rod and show me the way to St. Joseph Brook. I long for its waters, its pines and thorn blossoms! Lead me to where that thin blue column and wisp of smoke is rising through the trees from my camp fire on the bank. And show me the board table in the tent with two or three extra tin cups and plates; for I know several old trout fishermen who must, very soon, be coming this way along the bank. And they will be tired and hungry, and will want some hot biscuits and wild honey and fried trout.

AN UNEXPECTED TIGER

In the Spring of 19— my regiment, which had never previously served south of Delhi, was moved on relief from a station at the north of the Punjab to one in the heart of the plains of Oudh, out of which I was glad to escape from the heat of May and June on two months' leave to the cool breezes of a settlement in the Kumaon hills, situated some 7,000 feet above the sea.

Legend tells the story of its discovery thus. In pre-Mutiny days, shortly after the grip of the Ghurkhas had been loosed from the Kumaon hills by a scion of the then well-known Hearsey family, the commissioner appointed to the newly acquired domain of the Sirkar was touring in his district. As he sat by his camp fire at night rumors reached his ears now and again of a shrine sacred to a hill goddess, which was said to be situated on the borders of a fair-sized lake, nestling in the midst of a beautiful valley. He questioned his retainers, but all the men, whilst admitting its existence, denied any knowledge of a road by which the valley could be reached. One day he gave orders that each man was to carry a large stone in addition to his usual load, and then to build himself a house, for which purpose he would require the stones. "But," said the head man of his retinue, "the Halzoor (Highness) has no need to make us carry stones with us, for there are plenty within the valley itself." "Indeed," blandly replied the commissioner, "so you have been into the valley and know the road? Then you shall lead me there." The man, seeing he was fairly caught, consented to do so, but warned his master that ancient prophecies stated that should the sanctity of the valley be desecrated

by the dwellings of unbelievers, the goddess, who was known as Naini Devi, would claim a white man's life annually in payment, the said life being taken by drowning. The valley was reached, and the settlement founded, but history relates that for many years the prophecy was amply fulfilled. Since 1880, however, when a big landslide claimed a holocaust of victims, the large majority of whom, overwhelmed in a torrent of oozy shale, were swept into the lake, the goddess would seem to have been placated, for the tale of her victims is now limited to a very occasional death, whilst few of the visitors who annually flock to the valley even know that it is named after her, or trouble to inquire in whose honor the temple standing at the north-west corner of the lake was raised.

For the first few weeks I was content to revel in the delights of freedom from mosquitoes, hot winds, dust storms, and the attendant joys of an Indian hot weather, amongst which I may mention the maddening monotony of the song of the coppersmith, and the strident shriek, night and day, of the cuckoo known and dear to Anglo-Indians under the name of the brain-fever bird. One morning, however, after consultation with Man Singh, a shikari, and ex-forest guard, I started out with a friend to see if we could come across a bear or a leopard in a forest reserve some nine or ten miles off.

On arrival at our camping ground we were approached by a villager, who informed us that there was a tiger in the vicinity, which had been doing a good deal of damage among the village herds, and that only that morning it had killed a buffalo a couple of miles away. We were rather incredulous, for we were a bit high up for tiger, and thought the man probably meant a leopard, but while we were questioning him two or three charcoal burners came up, gabbling excitedly, and confirmed the story in a somewhat dramatic manner, as one of them, only half an hour earlier, had been mauled by this same tiger, and the man showed us his right arm with the skin ripped into tatters from the shoulder downwards. His story was that he had been sitting with his friends in a jungle shelter, and the tiger had dashed in and struck at him, apparently from pure wantonness, for it had gone off again without attempting to do any more damage. He assured us it was a "bara la bagh" (a big red tiger), and no leopard, and that it had gone off and laid up near by the shelter, in a thicket, which his friends were quite prepared to point out to us from a safe distance. He was very anxious that we should bind up his arm for him, but we were, unfortunately, helpless, until our things turned up, and he did not feel inclined to wait, though we had already sent back to hurry the coolies on. We ourselves sat there with what patience we could until our retinue arrived, when, leaving our servants to pitch the camp, we seized our rifles and made for the spot which had been so nearly the scene of a tragedy.

The jungle consisted of big trees of oak and rhododendron, maple, and laurel, with a thick undergrowth of ringals and thorny bushes. It was far too thick and extensive to beat, even could we have collected men for the purpose, so we determined to sit up over the kill, which lay at the bottom of a stony nullah, approximately fifty yards wide, with steep, almost perpendicular sides, 70 feet to 80 feet in height. About five o'clock we took up our positions, and, after waiting for about an hour, L's attention was attracted by the bark of a "karkur" (barking deer), and, looking up to try and locate it, he saw a tiger watching him from the long grass at the top of the further bank. He fired, and the tiger disappeared, while to the sound of the shot a second tiger showed himself about five or ten yards to the left of the first. He had two shots at this, which proved ineffectual. So, unfortunately, had his former shot, as we found on searching, though L's shikari assured us that the first tiger had been hit.

Just on the off-chance I decided I would visit the kill at dawn the next day. Accordingly, somewhere about 4 a. m., I scrambled out of my bivouac tent, and, with Man Singh in attendance, started by the light of a setting moon. It was a walk to be remembered. The forest was dead still, except where one crossed now and again small streams busily making their way to the river bed thousands of feet below, and forming, with musical silvery murmur, miniature cascades and rapids on either hand. The trees interlaced their branches high above our heads, and the straight columnar trunks, lost in the misty darkness of the leafy vault, gave one the illusion of pacing the nave of some vast cathedral at twilight. Almost one expected to see a white-robed procession winding along the seeming aisle, whilst the notes of the organ swelling through the dusky alleys and breaking the stillness would have been appropriate. For the most part the pathway lay velvety black beneath our feet, but here and there, where the moonbeams had found crevices in the lofty roof, the blackness was

chequered with bars and patches of silver. Once we heard a crash in the bushes, which, we discovered on our return, to have been caused by a bear, disturbed by our footsteps on the pathway above him, and once we were startled by the bell of a sambhur in the distance, which echoed weirdly through the darkness. It was just growing light when we reached the spot, where it was necessary to leave the path and make our way straight down the khud. Our progress was slow, as it was necessary now to proceed as noiselessly as possible, for in that silence the snapping of a dead branch would have sounded like the crack of a rifle, and have been heard almost as far, whilst we were climbing down a slope (which dropped at pretty nearly two in one), carpeted with slippery grass and fallen leaves. Eventually we arrived near the edge of the nullah, and Man Singh, stealing cautiously forward, peeped over. He drew back with a quick, silent movement, and signed to me that the tiger was then at breakfast on the kill. Putting my .500 at full cock, I crept up and joined my shikari. There, 50 feet or so almost directly below, I made out an oblong patch, about 2 feet in length, of striped yellow and black, beside the dead buffalo. The remainder of the brute was hidden behind some big boulders, so I had to trust to luck that I was aiming at a vital part. I waited a minute or two to get over my excitement, for it was my first tiger, and then, taking careful aim, pressed the trigger. I had a fleeting vision of a kind of catharine wheel, and then, as the echoes died away, saw the great cat kicking on its back. We crept a bit closer, and as we did so she (for it proved to be a tigress) managed to struggle over and raise herself on her fore paws. She looked wicked as she faced us with fangs bared, and ears laid back flat with her head, whilst with indomitable courage and an angry snarling she challenged our approach. A bullet through the head finished her off, and, after throwing a few stones on to her to make sure, I scrambled down and stood beside the lifeless body. My first shot had, I found, broken her spine, which was lucky, as it was pretty far back. She was a small beast, rather under 8 feet, but her coat was in perfect condition, and I could not but feel triumphant as I looked at my trophy. Sending Man Singh back to call some men to carry her to camp, I lit a pipe and mounted guard to see that the whiskers were not stolen by the charcoal burners, who had been attracted by the shots. Such a theft is common, as the native has a theory that a tiger's whiskers, taken internally, will increase a man's courage. Great were the rejoicings amongst the villagers on our arrival at the tents, with the tigress slung from a pole in our midst, and many were the opprobrious epithets showered upon her and her ancestors as they surrounded and surveyed her. G. D. K. in Field.

A "BAG" OF COUGAR.

Three large specimens of the cougar family killed in less than a minute is the record of P. C. Peterson, a professional hunter of North Bend, B. C., who arrived in Evarts, Alta., with his pelts to claim a reward of \$150 for ridding Snohomish county of the pests. It is believed that Peterson's performance establishes something new in the rapid fire and wholesale slaying of the cougar.

Hunger and fatigue accompanied Peterson. He left North Bend for a day's hunt, but his fine pack of seven hounds took the trail and started into the mountains toward Sultan. Peterson himself started after the baying dogs. He carried but a few pieces of hardtack and a handful of coffee. He did not reach his hounds until twenty-four hours later. His limited supplies had vanished. He was hungry and tired.

Peterson found his faithful, well-trained pack of hounds had treed three cougars, putting them up three trees within a radius of fifty feet. The hunter was armed with a .30-calibre Mauser pistol, which he unlimbered, shooting each cougar through the head.

After the killing Peterson's real work began. He skinned the carcasses and loaded the 165 pounds of hide and fur on his back, then directed his steps toward Sultan. After reaching the summit of an eminence, from which he was able to see Sultan, Peterson was forced to give up his plan of getting out in that direction, as four feet of snow made the going impossible.

By this time the hunter was exceedingly hungry. His supplies were exhausted, so, returning to his camp where the animals had been killed, he cooked the cougar meat, and he ate the cougar meat during three days.

Peterson said the flesh tasted like cat first, though later it seemed to have the flavor of roast pork. The hunter also had a good out sale.

Finally, after Peterson arrived at North Bend, he estimated that the cougar meat had cost him \$150.

Cities Which Fascinate

FLORENCE, ITALY

Of all the fairest cities of the earth
None is so fair as Florence. 'Tis a gem
Of purest ray, and what a light broke forth,
When it emerged from darkness! Search within,
Without, all is enchantment! 'Tis the Past
Contending with the Present; and in turn
Each has the mastery. —Rogers.



HUS does an English poet, and lover of the beautiful, write of the city concerning which Dante declared that she was "the most beautiful and most famous daughter of Rome." In Rome we have the feeling that to do justice to its streets, palaces, and ruins, we need to be familiar with the successive periods of Roman history. In Florence it is otherwise. Her beauty seems as fresh to-day as when the sun in rising first shone upon her towers, or bathed in celestial glory the distant Apennines. She is a city set amid her grey olives, and lines of cypress, and dreamy Italian sky, not for the study of the antiquarian, but for the lover of the beautiful and the devotee of Art. Decay and squalor seem utterly alien to her life and the traveler from any English manufacturing town, entering her gates, might imagine that he had stepped into Paradise.

In Florence Nature and Art clasp hands. Set in a cup of verdure a field of cypresses and lilacs, girdled by her magic circle of hills, and glassed in the soft-flowing Arno, a woodland fragrance floats through her marbles and her gold, and breezes from the mountains wander like a whisper of God through her belfry towers.

View her at sunrise, or at sunset, from the summit of Giotto's matchless Campanile, or from the terraces of San Miniato, and you cannot hesitate to pronounce the City of Flowers, the Flower of Cities.

II.

"The City of Flowers!"—so they who loved her baptized her in her infancy, and after the lapse of a thousand years, the name is appropriate still. Many of her streets are flowerlike with the walls of their houses stained in different shades of buff or yellow and their window shutters of light green, opening back from casements where canaries revel in careless song. These streets present a pleasant sweep of sunny glow even when skies are dark and rain is falling. The upturned bell of a tulip might have suggested the contour of Brunelleschi's dome, and we cannot look upon the grace and beauty of Giotto's, or Arnolfo's lovely Campaniles, with their subtle blending of rich marbles without being reminded of flowers springing toward the light. There is a veritable scent of rose leaves in the streets of Florence. They give forth what Henry James calls an "Aesthetic aroma," while seen from one of its sunny heights "it seems," as another writer says, "to have sprung out of the earth without effort, as a flower might, and with a flower's delicate and perfumed grace." Then what a riot of flowers, as Nature builds them, adorn the city and its environs, when

Spring blows her clarion o'er the dreaming earth.

The Cascine Park, with its broad avenue where the equipages of the wealthy roll to and fro is scarcely less than an enchanted realm with its pink almond trees, silvery olives, acacias in flower, dark cypresses, and scented bay. The Boboli Garden presents a rich feast of bloom and color, with its dusky dingles empurpled with violets, its terraces made glorious with hyacinth and crocus, orchises and blue-eyed speedwells; while anemones of richest hue spring from the chinks of its weather-beaten marbles, ivy and flowering laurel run over its crumbling walls, and the lily and the daisy beautify with their pureness each mossy mound and dewy dell. Then there are hedges of roses, the fairest flower in all the world they say.

III.

The streets of Florence present many objects of interest. Foremost among them stands the Cathedral of St. Mary of the Flower, that "rose-colored mountain of marble which Arnolfo planned, Giotto and Andrea Pisano contrived, and Brunelleschi crowned." Beside it stands that miracle of exquisite architecture, the tower which Giotto built for the bells which call the citizens to prayer. Ruskin has pronounced it, and with justice, "the model and the mirror of perfect architecture, a serene height of mountain alabaster, colored like the morning cloud and chased like a sea shell." The rose, the citron, and the lily, all glow on its spiral shafts and fairy traceries, while it unites the grace of the flower with the strength of the cedar. Hard by Cathedral and Tower is the Baptistery with its bronze portals wrought by Ghiberti, worthy, as Michael Angelo said, to be the Gates of Paradise. If this group of buildings stood apart as at Pisa, or pre-eminent as at Siena and Lincoln, so that each of them could be seen in full, they would surpass in beauty and magnificence any other group in the world of church architecture. Then rising from the same city streets we find the Palazzo Vecchio, with its tower built, as the

Florentines say, "in the air"; the lovely Loggia de Lanzi, with its pillared shafts of finest marble, its arches like the rainbow, and its wealth of flawless statuary as perfect in every detail as if they had just come from the chisel of the sculptor.

IV.

Among the chief attractions of Florence are its art-treasures. From the beginning the framers of the city seem to have been foes to the unlovely and the commonplace. Pisarelli says: "Florentine life had always an ideal side to it; and an idealism pure and lofty, runs through her darkest histories and busiest times like a thread of gold through a vest of frieze. She amassed wealth—but why? To pour it with both hands to melt in the foundries of Ghiberti—to bring it in floods to cement the mortar that joined the marbles of Brunelleschi. Here is the secret of Florence—supreme aspiration."

In harmony with this fine conception the city is peculiarly rich in works of art. The ugliness of our modern civilization finds no place in it. Its painters, sculptors and architects, have made it in itself beautiful exceedingly, and have filled it with creations of beauty. In the two great galleries the Uffizi and the Pitti is a collection of paintings and sculptures, unsurpassed even in Rome. There are some pictures in these galleries which once seen can never be forgotten. Where shall we match, for example, the Madonna of Sassoferrato or Murillo's superb Madonna and Child, or the Sebastian of Sodoma, the Salutation of Albertinelli, or the Flora Titian? Then again, of all the pictures of the Uffizi, there is none so entirely overwhelming in its charm as the Coronation of the Virgin amid the Heavenly Choir by Fra Angelico. We might fancy as we look upon it that we had stepped unawares into Paradise. From its golden background look out the purest, loveliest faces that ever the art of man conceived. It was only from the soul of a man who already lived in heavenly places that this picture could have sprung to birth. In one of the cells of the Convent of San Marco there is another gem from the pencil of Fra Angelico—breathing a spirit of rapt devotion. It is a fresco of two Dominicans welcoming our Saviour in the dress of a pilgrim—a masterpiece of lovely realism worth a long pilgrimage to see. And the sculptures of Florence—for she was the greatest of all in sculpture—are not less entrancing. The "David," of Michael Angelo, his "Dying Adonis," and "Madonna and Child," in the Bargello Museum; his statues on the pedestal of the Tomb of Giuliano Medici representing "Day" and "Night," "Dawn" and "Twilight"—the work of a reposeful giant with the imagination of a seraph. Then those marvellous creations of other masters, "The Venus de Medici," at once goddess and fair woman; the great figure of "Niobe and her Children," with its aspect of poignant and unspeakable sorrow; what treasures made immortal in marble are here! Hours may be profitably spent before these great creations and fortunate are they who are privileged to behold them if awake and responsive to their significance and their power.

V.

As a city of mighty memories Florence is also deeply fascinating, and instructive. Here, we have another feature of its alluring and abiding charm. Here, whatever is tragic, heroic, or glorious in human life has found a stage. The names of those who have made her famous are legion. Here dwelt Lorenzo de Medici, the luxurious tyrant, with his pale, ironic face. Here, after his decease, other scions of his house revelled in luxury and venal power. Here the large-brained, cunning Machiavelli wove his despotic dreams. Here Leonardo da Vinci wrought and suffered, and rebelled against tyranny and wrong. Here Botticelli made the canvas glow with his Venuses supple-limbed, and golden-haired, ending his days at last as a penitent and a Puritan. Here Dante, the divine poet, met his adored Beatrice on the Lungarno, mingled in the strife of the Bianchi and the Neri, and shook with noble scorn its dust from his feet as he passed into bitter banishment. Here Fra Angelico spent his dreamful youth, and in his cloistered solitude saw "the shining ones walking with the rainbow hues of morning on their white dewy wings." Here Michael Angelo, born in an adjacent village, cut the marble like snow, defended the city when it was besieged, and adorned the Chapel of the Medici with sculptures grand as night and heaven. Here stands the house where Milton communed with star-eyed Galileo, the devout astronomer, blinded at last by the intensity of his gaze. Here Landor dwelt for years in a house whose terrace commanded the distant woods of Vallombrosa. Here, in the Casa Guidi, Elizabeth Barrett Browning lived and died.

And finally, here Savonarola denounced, with a voice of thunder, from the pulpit of the Duomo the vices of the city, bowed a thousand hearts in remorse and penitence, and at last earned for his prophet's work the prophet's wages—the gibbet and the chariot of fire. Surely there is no event in Florentine history more vivid and appealing than that which

took place when this fearless soul was called in to absolve Lorenzo the Magnificent when the inexorable hand of death lay heavy on the heart of the profligate tyrant. The door is closed on the preacher, and the sinner, and a wonderful scene ensues. Lorenzo confesses that he has heavy on his soul three crimes; the cruel sack of Volterra, the theft of the public dower of young girls, by which many were driven to a wicked life, and the blood shed after the conspiracy of the Pazzi. "He was greatly agitated, and Savonarola to quiet him kept repeating, 'God is good; God is merciful. But, he added, when Lorenzo had ceased to speak, 'there is need of three things.' 'And what are they, father?' 'First, you must have a great and living faith in the mercy of God.' 'This I have—the greatest.' 'Second, you must restore that which you have wrongfully taken, or require your children to restore it for you.' Lorenzo looked surprised and troubled; but he forced himself to compliance, and nodded his head in sign of assent. Then Savonarola rose to his feet and stood over the dying prince. 'Last, you must give back their liberty to the people of Florence,' Lorenzo, summoning all his remaining strength, disdainfully turned his back; and, without uttering a word, Savonarola departed without giving him absolution.—Great Thoughts.

A FAMILY OF GENIUSES

The Herschels have been about as famous a family in astronomy as the Pitts or the Adams family has been in politics, or the Bachs in music.

Sir William Herschel was born in Hanover, November 15th, 1738, and died near Windsor, August 23rd, 1822. Holden says that the name is undoubtedly Jewish, and is found in Poland, Germany and England. It is said that this branch of the family left Moravia about the beginning of the seventeenth century on account of its change of religion to Protestantism. The great-grandfather of Sir William was a brewer in a small town near Dresden. There were ten children in the family; the future astronomer being the fourth, and Carolina Lucretia the eighth. The father was a musician. At fourteen years of age the young star-gazer was placed by his parents in the band of the Hanoverian Foot Guards. In 1757 he came to England, and devoted himself for years to music, being teacher, organist, etc. Then he studied astronomy, especially the construction of telescopic instruments. In this way he began to study the heavens, and discovered Uranus—sometimes called, after him, Herschel. This made him known all over Europe, and he became private astronomer to the king, with a salary of £400 per annum and a house near Windsor.

He made many discoveries, and gained fame in sidereal astronomy, of which, says one writer, he laid the foundations. His sister, Carolina Lucretia, gave her brother great assistance in his astronomical work and researches, and for her services received a pension from George III. Between 1786 and 1805 she alone discovered eight comets, of five of which she was the first observer. Her contributions to science have been very valuable; and for her services in this, and in other respects, she received a gold medal from the Astronomical Society of London, and was elected an honorary member of it.

Sir William had one son, Sir John, who was born where his father died, March 7th, 1792, and who died May 11th, 1871. He also devoted himself to astronomy, to which he made many valuable contributions. His great enterprise was his expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, to take observations of the whole firmament of the Southern Hemisphere.

The Royal Astronomical Society voted him a gold medal; he was highly honored on all hands, and when Queen Victoria was crowned, he was created a baronet. He held a number of honorary offices; among others those of President of the Royal Astronomical Society and Master of the Mint. He was also one of the eight foreign Associates of the French Academy of Science. His contributions to photography, as well as his calculations as to the density of the atmosphere, and his views concerning the absorption of light, are to be noted.

HARD ON THE LAWYER

Sir William Jones was receiving a visit from Mr. Day, a man of some note at that time. During a conversation Sir William moved a book from its place, and a large spider dropped to the ground.

"Kill that spider, Day! Kill that spider!" cried the great scholar.

"No," said Mr. Day, "I will not kill that spider, Jones. I don't know that I have a right to kill that spider. Suppose now that you were going down to Westminster Hall in your carriage and some superior being, who might have as much power over you as you have over this spider, should call out: 'Kill that lawyer! Kill that lawyer!' How should you like that, Jones? And I am sure that to most people a lawyer is a more noxious creature than a spider."

Wiseguy—I want a dramatic sketch with forty heroines in it. Sketch Writer—Forty heroines? Wiseguy—Yes, sir. We have forty young ladies in our dramatic club, and they all want to play the lead.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Most Remarkable Book

No statement of the universe can have any soundness which does not admit its ascending effort.—Emerson, "The Conduct of Life."

Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns. —Tennyson, "Locksley Hall."

These struggling tides of life that seem In wayward aimless course to tend, Are eddies of the mighty stream That rolls to its appointed end. —Bryant, "The Crowded Street."

One God, one law, one element: And one far-off divine event To which the whole creation moves. —Tennyson, "In Memoriam."

And behind the dim unknown Standeth God within the shadow. —Lowell, "The Present Crisis."



REMARKABLE book has just been published which gives overwhelming and massive evidence to prove that the poets' intuitions were well based on fact, and that they built better than they knew.

One of our ablest students of sociology and philosophy, after an exhaustive study of all the known facts of science and society—today a mighty host—comes to the conclusion, simply and emphatically stated, that—

"A purpose runs through the world-purpose. There is a mind of which the world-purpose is the object."

And more—the purpose is an increasing purpose.

A NEW HANDEL

This book is called "Development and Purpose," and it is by Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, Martin White Professor of Sociology in the University of London, and formerly Fellow and assistant tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Mr. Hobhouse is like a Handel sitting at the great organ of human knowledge—the endless intricacies of which are reduced to order in the keys and stops and pedals of organized science. From these, at the master's touch, there swells out again the triumphant and mighty chorus—"The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." Handel was touched by a spirit which moveth as it listeth. On the other hand, Mr. Hobhouse does not, and perhaps would not, use Handel's words to define his ultimate conclusions. His is no mere poet's vision. It is much more firmly based.

But it is because Mr. Hobhouse is a master of that great organ, modern scientific and philosophical knowledge, that the conclusions he reaches are so important. He supplies the finest reinforced concrete—ascertained facts—for the strengthening of the poet's intuitions and desires.

"His conclusion that a Mind dominates the world-purpose is 'reached not by dogmatic assertion nor as the miraculous disclosures of some novel instinctive process, but as the residuum of a thorough argumentative analysis which has eliminated every other way of dealing with the admitted facts.'"

"The identification of the organic with the purposive is the great addition to Mr. Hobhouse's recent philosophy," says Mr. J. A. Hobson, who declares in The Manchester Guardian that Professor Hobhouse "has produced a work which is a sounder vindication of the rationality of the world process and of human life within that process, and which gives a solid and saner basis of hope for progress upon the narrower and wider scale, than any other which has appeared in our generation."

FULL OF HOPEFUL PURPOSE

Professor Hobhouse declares that both empirical synthesis and deductive argument coincide in the main lines of their teaching, and though the conclusion they yield may not answer all the questions men ask, it does, he says, if it is sound, "settle the fundamental questions—whether the life of man is full of hopeful purpose or void of meaning, whether he can recognize in the constitution of things something that meets his hopes and answers to his aspirations, whether he can make for himself a religion without self-deceit, whether he can finally improve the condition of his race by effort, or is doomed always to fall back from every apparently forward step, whether he can trust to his reason, or must admit the ultimate futility of thought; whether the spirit of human love is justified of her children, or blood and iron must continue to rule the world."

"To all these questions the conclusion here reached supplies a definite and a positive answer. It is, however, maintained here, not as something which is to satisfy all emotional cravings or end all intellectual doubts, not because it is artistically complete, or even because it is proved with demonstrative certainty, but merely on the humble and prosaic ground that, on a complete and impartial review of a vast mass of evidence, it is shown to be probably true."

MAKE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE

Professor Hobhouse, in a most interesting introduction, tells how his own mind developed in the twenty-six years which he has devoted to this most fascinating study, and of which the earlier fruit was given in three books, "The Theory of Knowledge" (1896), "Mind in Evolution" (1901), and "Morals in Evolution" (1906). He shows, too, how new is our scientific knowledge, and how it has grown in that period. Such a book as his was impossible

before, for the facts upon which it is based were not known.

At one time the Professor was of those who imagined that the function of philosophical criticism was only critical and negative. But he came to see that "the philosophy of the future must make its account with science." The plan of building from the foundations of experience, the principle of working piecemeal, and admitting the broken and incomplete character of knowledge, was, and is for me sounder than the method of constructing a complete and rounded system at a stroke by some brilliant, perhaps too brilliant, piece of analysis.

THERE IS A SPIRITUAL ELEMENT

And in the light of these facts Professor Hobhouse declares "as a sound working hypothesis that the evolutionary process can be best understood as the effect of a purpose slowly working itself out under limiting conditions which it brings successively under control. This would imply, not that reality is Spiritual, or the creation of an unconditioned mind, but that there is a spiritual element integral to the structure and movement of Reality, and that evolution is the process by which this principle makes itself master of the residual conditions which at first dominate its life and thwart its efforts."

"A conditioned purpose constitutes the core of the world process," declares Prof. Hobhouse, in his final chapter:

"The theory of evolution began with the biological order. It showed first how all-forms of vegetable and animal life might be conceived as issuing from a single origin. This conception is now undergoing extension at both ends. Physical science is extending the principle of development to the inanimate. It is coming to regard not merely the specific forms of matter as variants of a common original, but matter itself as a structure evolved from a more primitive source.

"On the other side psychology and sociology are busy exhibiting the higher forms of the superorganic world and tracing the phases of development experienced by the individual and the social mind. There are doubtless great gaps remaining in the scheme. In particular the transition from the inanimate to the animate is not made out, and can only be tentatively imputed to a synthesis on the analogy of better-known cases of the appearance of a new kind. But there is no reason to doubt the substantial validity of continuous development as connecting the lowest with the highest orders of being."

"The principal object of our inquiry has been to determine in what development consists, and here, as the result of a purely empirical synthesis, we were led to the conclusion that it consists in the growth of Mind."

"If we persevere with the organic conception, we must regard the central mind itself as undergoing development. If it is conditioned as well as condition, it must be limited by the constitutive elements of the Real unity, and in so far as it has not dominated them, must be dominated by them. Its evolution, in fact, proceeds through those processes of organization and synthesis which have been indicated here, and which correspond, in general tendency, with the stages of development revealed by the empirical synthesis. Accordingly, Mind, as we know it empirically, whether in the individual or the group, is the product, and so far as it is truly mind is deservedly reckoned a true constitutive part of the permanent mind. Its existence depends on mechanical conditions, on a cerebro-neural structure for one thing, and on complex physical and social relations between individuals for another, the shaping of which is precisely the work at which a mechanically conditioned purpose is for ever busy."

"Thus Humanity, in the sense which the best Positive writers have given to that word, Humanity as the spirit of harmony, and expanding life, shaping the best actions of the best men and women, is the highest incarnation known to us of the divine. If, indeed, we come to the conclusion that God is, and are asked what He is, we may reply that God is that of which the highest known embodiment is the distinctive spirit of Humanity. And of this account of the relation of the empirical to the central mind there is in the empirical account itself more than a hint. For at each stage we have shown that the conditions of a higher stage are already present."

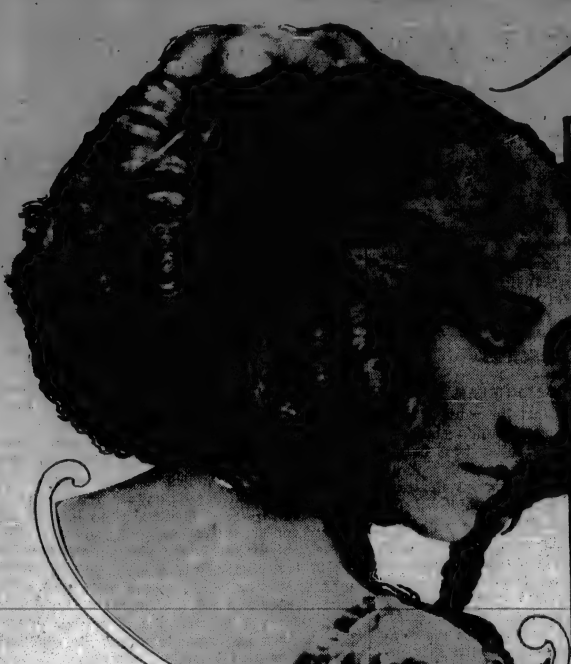
"It is not the mere empirical mind itself that works out its own progress. It is the empirical mind operating upon other conditions of progress that are already laid down. The human mind is a germ for whose maturity provision is already made."

"If the mind does not directly through the religious consciousness become aware of its relation to a greater Spirit, it does have to recognize the existence of conditions appropriate to the operation of such a Spirit, and to admit in its own history a process in which such conditions are working out their natural results."

"Thus, broadly viewed, two lines of thought are in close agreement. Both lead us to conceive the world-process as a development of organic harmony through the extension of control by Mind operating under mechanical conditions which it comes by degrees to master."

"Development in general rests upon harmony, and arrest upon conflict and incompleteness of organization."

At the THEATRES



JULIA DOONEY
at the Empress
this Week.

MAUDE ADAMS IN "PETER PAN"

What will be to many people the most important theatrical event of the season is the appearance of Maude Adams at the Victoria Theatre, Wednesday, May 28, curtain 8 o'clock sharp, in James Matthew Barrie's classic fairy play, "Peter Pan." This whimsical work of eternal youth and joy and happiness is known throughout the English-speaking world. Had the gifted Scottish dramatist never written "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," or "What Every Woman Knows," this play having for its hero the boy who wouldn't grow up, would have made him famous. The success that has fallen to it and to Miss Adams as its hero is a matter of theatrical history. Many plays have been written since Barrie gave "Peter Pan" to the stage. A number of these were smiled upon and applauded as successes, but they have lived their little day and passed into oblivion, while "Peter Pan" continues to live and grow more attractive with time.

While "Peter Pan" is a fairy play, it must not cause people to mistake it as a production intended for children; it is a fairy play in the fullest meaning of the term, but it is one that has been devised for grown-ups, and one which every man or woman who has not entirely lost sight of the joyful illusions of their earliest years will be able to find enjoyable. Mr. Barrie deals with the human emotions in this production. He has written a story in which children are the chief figures, but which is intended to appeal in the strongest possible way to adults.

The spirit that pervades the play is that of youth. To Miss Adams' admirers her depicting of the role of Peter is one of the most finished pieces of work. Mr. Frohman has surrounded Miss Adams with a strong company. The production is an elaborate one. One scene shows the deck of a pirate ship, another a cave underground with Indians on guard overhead, and another shows Peter's house in the tree tops.

NAZIMOVA

It is two years since Madame Nazimova has been seen in this part of the country, and she brings this season her latest play "Bella Donna," which is an adaptation of the Robert Hichens' novel of the same name by James Bernard Fagan, and in which play she has scored a triumph. Madame Nazimova is, of course, the heroine, and her portrayal of that unusual woman is generally spoken of as a really remarkable piece of acting. The actress herself says that it is the wickedest woman she has ever played, but she makes the part so thoroughly fascinating that there is actually a certain amount of pity for the would-be poisoner when alone and in the night she walks out through the water gate into the desert. There are four acts in the play, and the stage settings are said to be very handsome. The supporting company is practically the same as was with her during the New York engagement. Charles Frohman presents Madame Nazimova in "Bella Donna" at the Victoria Theatre on June 2.

"TALKIES" AT EMPRESS THIS WEEK

After a full week's experiments to bring perfect synchronization with action, the management of the Empress this week announces that the latest invention of the wizard Edison in the perfection of moving talking pictures will be displayed at the house "where every-

body goes," and that no disappointments are in store for those who are seeking the novel as attached to the theatrical business. Aside from the announcement that moving talking pictures, or as they will be known henceforth as the "Talkies," as differentiated from the "Movies," an exceptionally good bill, many characters of which are not unknown to Victorians, will be presented at the Empress this week.

Novelty is a welcome feature of any vaudeville entertainment. The offering of Alvin and Kenney at the Empress this coming week will show both daring and skill, with a generous amount of comedy sprinkled in, as they swing about on the flying rings. One of the sensational features of the act is a double catch while one of the men is blindfolded.

Bob Archer and Blanche Belford, two well-known musical comedy artists, have joined hands in vaudeville and are presenting a screaming farce, "A Janitor's Troubles." Archer will be recalled as the "original Bozo" in Edmund Hayes & Company's offering, "The Piano Movers," who played the Orpheum circuit a short while ago. Much may be expected of these two artists.

Also in next week's list of attractions there are several worthy of special mention, including the Bowman Brothers, famous as "The Blue Grass Boys." This duo is one of the best of its kind.

Julia Rooney is a member of the famous Rooney family, which for many years has been foremost in the dancing art of the stage. Her father was one of the greatest of Irish comedians, and her brother is a member of the team of Rooney and Bent, who recently played a tour of the Orpheum circuit. Miss Rooney is still in her teens.

Where other magicians leave off Del Adelphia begins. Mr. Adelphia has one of the most fascinating magical acts now in vaudeville. His art is one of the astounding things about this plain and unassuming gentleman. Most of us have seen the "egg and bag trick." Mr. Adelphia does this and goes the best of them one better by bringing from the bag not only the egg but two hens—and this after the audience have examined the bag thoroughly. He has a wonderful amount of cabinets, tables, etc., all of which were built by his own hands.

"MANXMAN" AT THE PRINCESS

Following their practice of giving the patrons of the house only the best in the play going line, the Williams' management announces for the coming week, Hall Caine's noted play "The Manxman." This gifted author was born and educated in Liverpool and became a newspaper man on the Liverpool Mercury. The Manxman was his second novel. Wilson Barrett, the famous English actor, assisted him in the dramatization of the story. That two such gifted men could not fail of producing the very highest results was proved by the great popularity of the play throughout England. Kate Creagan, a farmer's daughter, is betrothed, when very young, to Pete Quillian, much older than herself. He goes to South Africa to make his fortune—word comes back that he has been killed in a skirmish with the natives. Meanwhile Kate has fallen in love with a younger and handsomer man, Philip Christian, who later is elected Deemster. When the news comes that Pete is dead, she looks forward to a marriage with Philip, but he coolly informs her that it is impossible. The story of Pete's death proving unfounded, he returns, and



MAUDE ADAMS
in "Peter Pan" at the Victoria May 28

Kate, in spite of her love for Phillip, marries him. She soon learns to love her big hearted husband, but becoming remorseful over her unfaithfulness to him, leaves him. Circumstances point to her going away with Ross Christian, Phillip's brother, but her husband screens her from the unkind comments of neighbors and friends, by claiming that he has sent her away on a visit to friends. The part of Kate Creagan, taken by Miss Page, is a strong, emotional one. Pete Quillian will be portrayed by Arthur Belasco. Mr. Frank Burke will make his first appearance with the company in the role of Philip Christian. This actor comes highly recommended from some of the best stock companies in San Francisco. This is the first time that this play has been produced at popular prices, and a good presentation is promised.

"THE CASE OF BECKY"

No theatrical manager in America has a greater reputation for selecting able and clever stars than has David Belasco, and never in his career has Mr. Belasco presented a star who has a firmer hold on the theatre-going public than has Miss Frances Starr, the beautiful and charming young actress who rose to fame for her work in "The Rose of the Rancho" and in "The Easiest Way." It is therefore a pleasure to announce that Miss Starr will be one of the early attractions at the Victoria Theatre on June 16 in her new play, "The Case of Becky," coming here almost directly from a long engagement at the Belasco Theatre in New York city. The date of the engagement will be announced later.

FOY FAMILY JOY

Eddie Foy, the Seven Little Foy's and his company of one hundred people presenting the latest New York musical success, "Over the River," is the joyful announcement for June 12 at Victoria Theatre, on which occasion we will get the original organization and production in every respect that was presented for six months at the Globe Theatre, New



Mr. FRANK BURKE, at the Princess.

York. This production is said to be the most lavish ever furnished the comical Foy, and its color scheme is said to even out rival the pretty "Spring Maid" production by the same firm. "Foy for Joy" became a by-word on Broadway during the long run of "Over the River," for the reason that the show set a wonderful pace as a comedy as well as being an unusually strong musical entertainment. The score has innumerable "catchy" song numbers, one of its big hits, the "Ring-Ting-a-Ling" telephone song having already become popular the country over.

"FINE FEATHERS"

The all-star production of "Fine Feathers," which comes here with the original cast intact to Victoria Theatre June 17 and 18, woke up the dramatic reviewers of Chicago and New York as has no other American drama in years. This great play by Eugene Walter made the newspaper writers of the cast throw aside their well-known phrases and seek new expressions. For instance, Ashton Stevens, the noted California critic, reviewed the play when it opened in Chicago, and here are a few excerpts from his criticism: "Fine Feathers" is a sublimated melodrama with a manacle on life—it possesses reaches of pure dramatic art. There are scenes written with nothing short of inspiration, speeches that thrill home, little lines that reveal the tremendousness of what we so often regard as commonplace; and such a cast as H. H. Frazee has provided is a joy—in fact, it is a miracle." Local playgoers will see the same production in every particular, with the original all-star cast in its entirety.

Viola Allen has sailed away for Europe, the first of the big stars to undertake the annual pilgrimage. Miss Allen will also be the first to return, inasmuch as she contemplates



BLANCHE BELFORD
at the Empress this Week.

spending only from six to eight weeks on the other side.

Pauline Frederick, who plays Potiphar's wife in "Joseph and His Brethren," has been selected by artist Harrison Fisher as his ideal type of American beauty.

"The Workhouse Ward," by Lady Gregory, one of the most comic of the one-act plays in the repertoire of The Irish Players during their American tours, is to be played in vaudeville this summer.

"Do you think obtaining the vote would make women masculine?" some one propounded of Henry Miller the other day. "Why, no," he replied; "it hasn't had that effect on some of the men."

George Arliss, now completing his third season in the title role of Mr. Parker's "Disraeli," finds leisure to lend active support to a rational campaign against such articles of feminine apparel that cost pain and torture to defenceless animals in their acquisition.

Sarah Bernhardt will make what is announced to be her positively last farewell appearance in New York, or the United States, at the Palace Theatre, Broadway and Forty-Seventh Street, beginning Monday matinee, May 5. Bernhardt is just completing a tour of the Pacific Coast and back, playing in vaudeville with a company of thirty-five people, presenting different acts from her extensive repertoire.

May Irwin usually closes her season suddenly and unexpectedly as soon as she hears the call of the St. Lawrence country, where she spends her summers. This season, however, the call of laughter is so strong that it is likely to drown out the call of the St. Lawrence until very late in the season. Never has a May Irwin play been more hilariously received than has "Widow By Proxy"—and that's saying an awful lot.

The Howard Brothers, Willie and Eugene, were one time filling a vaudeville engagement in Ogden, Utah. During the act, while Eugene was singing a ballad, Willie, in the wings, would join in the chorus.

The Monday afternoon on which they made their bow to the Ogden audience, Willie had just started in with the chorus when the stage manager ran up to him and cried excitedly:

"Say, there, young feller, not so loud; don't you know they can hear you out in front?"

Mme. Tetrazzini has never quite outgrown dolls, if reports concerning her home at Lugano be true, for there she has what is known as the "doll parlor," a room set apart for a collection of dolls which she has gathered in her many travels.

There are dolls that wink, dolls that walk, dolls that talk, and, last but not least, a doll known as "the little Tetrazzini," which has a phonographic record hidden in its chest. When you press a button out comes the wonderful "Caro nome" in Tetrazzini's own marvelous voice.

"Ever since his wife has brought suit for divorce he has looked terribly worried."

"He oughtn't to worry; she'll probably get it."—Houston Post.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

ON GROWING OLD

Each century brings with it new customs and new points of view, and it is amusing to trace the development of character and of ideas by comparing the different conventions of other times with those of our own.

Perhaps none is more significant than the constantly-changing public opinion as to when old age begins.

In the days of Jane Austen a girl had to sit out at dances and parties if she were twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

The heroines of Thackeray and Dickens were young, blushing and innocent.

Close upon that phase followed the cult of the married woman, derived largely from Continental influence.

The young girl was designated as "bread-and-butter" and deemed only fitting playmate for green youths.

The beautiful and accomplished married woman, the fascinating and mysterious grass widow, or the gay and dowered relict of a foreign celebrity (whose distinction to fame was universally recognized save in his own country) all had their day.

The heroine of sweet-seventeen went completely out of the fashion, and she has never entirely regained her old sway.

Authors do, indeed, occasionally return to the depiction of heroines graced with all the unconscious charm and power of youth, but it is a youth strongly modified by precocity and natural character that they portray.

They very seldom dare to show the young girl in all her crude, shy awkwardness and ignorance, with her quaint conceit, her morbid seriousness and introspection, her strangely distorted views of life, and her untempered intolerance of everything which she does not understand.

The cult of the married woman, and of the green-eyed lady with the mysterious past has also almost vanished from the midst of the novel-reading public.

The unmarried girl of twenty-five is the queen of the moment.

Novels reflect, more or less accurately, the tone of society and of the period for which they are written.

We may, therefore, most safely assume that the popular age for women, nowadays—the age at which they are most admired and most sought after—lies between twenty-five and thirty-five.

Men no longer care for mere youth and prettiness; they ask for equal comradeship from women; for knowledge of the world, judgment of a situation and experience of life.

In short they ask for character, and character that has been developed through contact with life.

So far as the girls themselves are concerned, it is an admirable state of affairs.

Youth always brings its own pleasures and excitements and when the first flush of excitement is over, and the first radiant expectancy of youth is dimmed, the young girl, instead of finding herself disillusioned, neglected and superfluous—instead, in short, of being left over in the race of life—finds a new world of ever-widening interests before her.

The increasing independence of woman has done much to prolong women's youth. They are allowed, when they have outgrown the need of constant supervision and protection, to come out into the world and make their own lives.

They count as separate units in the nation, instead of remaining superannuated children in their own homes.

Still the important question remains unanswered. When does old age claim as its prey men or women?

"Men," we often hear quoted, "are as old as they feel; women are as old as they look!"

They may contain some small degree of truth; it does not touch the essential facts.

Age, we might rather say, is not a matter of time, but of disposition. People are often observed to grow younger in spite of advancing years.

Wrinkled faces may wear the look of indomitable youth, whilst budding adolescence may bear on its shoulders the spiritual burden of decrepit old age.

Youth is composed half of courage and half of optimism.

This may chance to be the purely accidental result of inexperience united to a sound physique.

On the other hand it may spring from larger qualities of the mind.

It may be the fine courage of moral strength and virtue, the large optimism of generosity and faith.

In the latter case, so long as these qualities retain all their freshness, they will ensure youth.

Old age is a ceasing to develop, a closing of the sympathies, a narrowing of the spiritual vision.

Saddest of all, old age is an outgrowing of our own beliefs.

When we come to value material considerations higher than spiritual ones, when we set common sense before prophecy, when we

prefer comfort to adventure, and learn to mistrust the unknown, then we may be sure that old age is beginning to enmesh us, that we are already beginning to be caught in his toils.

Those who have learnt the secret of perpetual youth, have learnt also the gift of living again in the youth of others, although that is perhaps the most difficult of life's tasks.

To believe in another's visions, to admit another's right to independent judgment, to accept a new creed, which, it may be, completely reverses that from which we have drawn inspiration all our lives—that requires a generosity and an enthusiasm with which but few are gifted.

To the generality of people age brings a narrowing of activities, a lessening of their sympathies, and a sort of bitter defiance of the new order, which is superseding the order they helped to establish.

Perhaps, after all, the moral effect of old age is simply to increase our egotism until we are unable to accept anything which we have not ourselves helped to make.

If so—and it is a sorry belief—then the reverse of the theory is full of hope.

For it teaches us that if we wish to remain young—young in our sympathies, in our optimism, in our enthusiasms, in our faith in the future—we must teach our hearts to be unselfish—we must share other people's pleasures, and other people's fears, and accept without suspicion and grudging the good work which other people have builded on the foundation-stone which once we laid.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend:

At this time of year the thoughts of the great majority of womenkind are fixed upon their wardrobes. The first prolonged burst of Spring sunshine seems emphatically to demand a new hat at least, and everybody is eager to leave the garments of Winter behind. So all the dressmakers are exceedingly busy, with the milliners and tailors following suit in the most decided fashion.

Practical garments generally receive their full share of attention, and amongst these we must certainly include what is known in Transatlantic parlance as the tailored waist. The shirt-b blouse of the present day is a vastly different production from that of a few years ago. Then it was of a masculine tendency, the front was frequently starched, a stiff collar was worn with it more often than not, and the cuffs followed the same hard line. Now it is another story that may be told, and nothing is lost in the telling. Shirt blouses, speaking broadly, are divided into two classes, those made with high collars and those with low ones.

This question of the collarless neck is a very important one, and it behoves every woman to carefully consider whether it suits her or no. Once having decided in the negative she must resist all blandishments of the shirt or blouse-maker to uncover her throat. Every dainty collarless blouse that she buys must be supplemented by a chemisette or neck-band, or it will completely fail to be becoming.

Those who wear low collars, however, can rejoice in the form of shirt blouse now secure in favor. This is made with a deep-roll collar brought quite high at the back, and opened in front to a point some inches below the base of the throat. The sleeves reach to the wrist, and are quite tight fitting the entire distance down the arm, and the sole decoration as a general rule consists in some large and imposing buttons. About half-a-dozen of these appear at the end of either sleeve, besides forming the fastening in front. These buttons are sometimes made of white bone, polished so as to resemble ivory, sometimes of crystal, clear or colored. They can be round, oblong or square, with equal success, but perhaps their prettiest design is when they are barrel shape, with a hole bored in the centre, through which the cotton can be run. A shirt of white crystalline or crepon looks very well ornamented with buttons of cut black jet, while those who do not consider that dead white is an indulgent color to them will find that the idea is equally excellent if champagne or straw color be substituted instead.

Though severe may not be the proper adjective to apply to shirt blouses it is, nevertheless, perfectly justified where some of the Spring millinery is concerned. It takes beauty of no mean order to withstand many of the milliners' creations, and even this is occasionally tried to a quite unwarranted extent. So may a reputation for good looks vanish until the exacting headwear is discarded and replaced by something more pleasing. At the same time it cannot be denied that the Spring hats, when worn aright, are exceedingly smart. It takes a discerning woman to perch them upon her head at the psychological angle, but numerous members of the fair sex accomplish this without much trouble. Some fortunate mortals seem to be able to put on even the shabbiest hat in such a way that it looks distinctive at once, but this is a gift that has been denied to all but the very few. Half the battle undoubtedly lies with the arrangement of



Very smart and serviceable coats and skirts are illustrated above. Red-and-white checked cloth forms the skirt of this model, the coat being made of a roughish red material; the skirt is a very pleasing one for a walking costume. The same buttons are used on both skirt and coat, the latter being finished with a high collar and revers.

the coiffure. This must now be treated with extreme care, at any rate if the current millinery is to have just treatment meted out to it. Hats of former seasons have extinguished most of the head, so that no, or but little, hair-dressing was visible. The present-day chapeau is by no means so tolerant; it frequently hides much of the right-hand side of the head and face, but the left hand, and generally the back, is left fully exposed to view. Some invaluable hairdressing adjuncts are being sold in the shape of large oblong-headed tortoiseshell pins; these not only keep the hair in place, but lend a pretty and decorative touch to the coiffure, especially when this is banded in flat chignon manner at the back of the head.

Fascinating caps in suede in every variety of gay color are being much worn in this country. These caps are made with a flap at either side, which button at the top of the crown with a couple of boldly-embroidered buttons. They are very charming and good to look at, especially when worn with a sports coat of the same hue in fleecy cashmere or knitted silk. Yet another item of millinery news is that a material more akin to Turkish towelling than any other fabric is being used for the crowns of many hats. The brim of these is sometimes of straw, sometimes of silk or satin, but in most cases the general effect is excellent and worthy of all praise.

This same Turkish towelling fabric is being extensively used for the coats and skirts now being prepared for the warm weather we confidently expect in the near future. It looks smart and well suited to its purpose, and will be ideal for river use. Suits of this material generally have a note of contrasting color in the collar and revers, and are delightful made of a reversible variety. When this is the case, the color relief is easily arranged, as is the way with all reversible materials. Besides reversible towelling cloths, there are reversible satins to take into account, these serving admirably for day frocks, evening gowns, and wrap coats alike. It is now no longer the thing for these reversible fabrics to be wrought in daring contrast of color. A pale and dark variation of the same shade can be employed, or two dark materials blended together. Black and dark blue always work into a thoroughly satisfactory amalgamation, far more satisfactory than the majority of people suppose, or it would be more extensively used than it is. Brown and black, again, can be recommended, while pale grey and faint saffron-yellow need but be combined to be appreciated.

Embroidery plays an important part in dress this Spring. The embroidery is worked with gold thread, that metallic kind used so much with military uniforms. It is wrought into a conventional border of considerable

breadth round the hem of the skirt, the narrow pointed train being quite heavily weighed with the same bright decoration. The white and gold evening frock, at its best, is a praiseworthy achievement, and one which reflects as much credit upon its designer as upon its wearer, when the latter is of the type who sets off her clothes to advantage. Gold nixon and white satin can be happily combined.

Good-bye until next week,

I am ever yours, M.

USEFUL RECIPES

SOUR MILK AND CREAM

It is a curious fact that the value of sour milk and cream as a food are little understood in this country. You will often hear housewives or servants say: "I had to throw away yesterday's milk" (or cream, as the case might be) "because it had 'turned.'"

Doctors tried to introduce sour milk into our dietary a few years ago, but with only moderate success; the idea did not seem to take on among English people. That it is an acquired taste there can be no doubt. On the Continent children are brought up to eat it from early years. The French never use fresh cream for culinary purposes, as the sour article is considered superior. "Crème" designates slightly sour cream, while "fleurlette" is, in Normandy, the name given to fresh cream, such as we use in our tea.

Sour milk is sold in the dairies and grocers' shops by the saucerful for a halfpenny, and is eaten sprinkled with powdered cinnamon and castor sugar—and very good it is. It is exceedingly digestible, the ferment it contains enabling it to be digested by the dyspeptic who cannot tolerate fresh milk.

Sour milk and cream should never be wasted, as there are many different ways in which they may be utilized. Used in the making of bread, rolls, scones, or home-made cakes, sour milk, if used instead of water, will render the dough beautifully light and digestible. And it will be found to give home-made brown bread a delicious flavor.

As to sour cream, there are a variety of ways in which this may be used. It can take the place of butter in making our national sauce (melted butter or white sauce), and used wherever this sauce is indicated. By adding a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley we have parsley sauce. It is delicious worked into mashed potatoes and added to purees of vegetables, such as spinach, etc. It may be eaten with stewed fruit diluted with a little fresh milk, or converted into cream-cheese. It will add richness to milk soups of all kinds, especially those made without meat, such as Palestine, potato, onion, etc.

Sour cream will impart a brilliant polish to boots and shoes, even if no other use can be found for it. It also makes a good face wash when the complexion is roughened by wind, sun, or frost. In the latter case it should be applied with a soft rag, left on a few minutes, and then wiped off with a very soft towel, the skin being lightly powdered afterwards to remove any shininess.

Sour milk that is not wanted for the table may be mixed with fowls' food; it will enhance egg-laying, and will also make half-grown chickens grow all the faster.

When sour milk or cream is used as food, the addition of salt or sugar must not be forgotten, as these condiments counteract the sour taste.

Below are a few recipes for using up sour milk and cream:

TAPIOCA CREAM SOUP

Required: One onion (medium size), a sprig of parsley, one ounce of butter, one pint of new milk, one quart of water, two-heaped tablespoonfuls of crushed tapioca, a scrape of nutmeg, three-quarters of a teacupful of sour cream. Chop the onion, and put it with the butter into an iron saucepan. Let it cook gently for ten minutes, stirring occasionally, but do not let it take color. Then add the milk and water; parsley, nutmeg, pepper, and salt to taste. When this comes to the boil, put in the tapioca, previously washed in cold water. Allow all to simmer for twenty minutes, or till the tapioca appears cooked and transparent. If too thick, add more milk or water. Take out the parsley; and draw saucepan to one side of fire. Then add the cream gradually, stirring all the time. Allow the soup to come to boiling point, and serve. Hand dice of toast or fried bread with this soup.

WHITE SAUCE

Half a tumblerful of new milk, one tumblerful of water, a tiny piece of butter, one heaped tablespoonful of flour, salt, and half a teacupful of sour cream. Put the milk and water into an enameled saucepan with the butter and washings of salt. When it comes to the boil, rub down smooth with a wooden spoon. Simmer for five minutes, then add the cream. Remove pan from fire, and season to taste with salt and pepper.

of boiled and chopped onions, or, by substituting sugar instead of salt, and adding a few drops of brandy, as a hot sauce for puddings.

MASHED TURNIPS

Peel and cut the turnips into rounds, boil in salted water till tender. Strain and press heavily with an inverted saucer or small plate till all the water is squeezed out. Place a tiny piece of butter in the bottom of the saucepan, after rinsing the latter, and put in the turnips. Add pepper and salt. Mash finely with a fork. When all lumps are out, add half a teacupful (or what can be spared) of sour cream. Stir well, and serve very hot, garnished with sippets of toast.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE

Divide the remains of a roast chicken into neat pieces, and put them, with a very small piece of butter and half a pint of milk and water, into a stew-pan. When the contents boil, draw to side of fire, and allow to simmer gently for twenty minutes. Put on the fire again, and stir in a level tablespoonful of flour which has been rubbed smooth with a little milk or water. Add a scrape or two of nutmeg, pepper and salt. Simmer for five minutes, then add half a teacupful of sour milk. Stir, boil up, and serve garnished with sippets of toast or fried bread.

CREAM JELLIES

Put half a teacupful of sour milk into an enameled saucepan with half a teacupful of new milk. Add sugar and flavoring to taste. When it comes nearly to the boil, add a heaped teaspoonful of gelatine, previously soaked in cold water for half an hour. Add this to the contents of the pan, and allow to come to boiling point; then pour into a basin to cool a little. Wet a quart mould, and pour in the cream jelly. Meanwhile melt a packet of Chivers' jelly by cutting it small and placing in a jug on the stove, add water according to directions, and half a wineglassful of sherry or brandy. When the cream jelly is set, pour the colored jelly on top of it. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, then turn out. Or this jelly may be turned into cups, using it the same way, and serving one to each person.

SOUR MILK TO EAT WITH FRUIT

Put a pint (or quart) of new milk into a glass custard-dish (milk just beginning to turn will do), cover with a table-napkin or clean kitchen cloth, and place on the hot plate of the kitchen stove, or in a temperature of about seventy-five degrees. Leave for two days and nights, when the milk should appear thick like junket. Remove to a cool place without shaking; sprinkle with castor sugar and powdered cinnamon or nutmeg, and serve. In Summer milk can, of course, be got to go sour without artificial heat. Milk when a preservative has been added is more difficult to turn, so a longer time than that mentioned above may be needed.

CREAM CHEESE

Let the cream get thoroughly sour and solid. Invert a hair sieve, cover with a coarse cheese cloth, and place the sour cream upon it, sprinkling lightly with salt. Cover the cream with another piece of cheese-cloth, turn every day, and manipulate it so that the salt is evenly distributed. At the end of a week mould the cheese into the desired shape with butter-workers (wooden) leave a few hours, and serve. To be eaten with butter and biscuits.

MUSHROOMS AND CREAM—A SAVORY

Required: A few button mushrooms, or mushrooms cut into small pieces, sour cream, and buttered toast. Peel, wash, and trim the mushrooms, put them on the fire with a little butter, coralline pepper, and salt. Cook slowly till tender. Have ready some rounds or squares of buttered toast or fried bread. Lift out the mushrooms, and arrange them neatly on the pieces of toast. Pour out all except a tablespoonful of the liquor from the mushrooms, and add a tablespoonful of sour cream, pepper, and salt. Allow the sauce to come to the boil, and pour over the mushrooms and toast. Serve hot.

CHAT AND COMMENT

The outcry against eccentric dancing in the ball-room sounds new, but, like many other things, it is as old as the hills. Similar protests were made in the past at a time when among the popular dances, to name only two, were the Pavane, which ended up by the men kissing their partners, and the Volte, during which the ladies were lifted high in the air.

A quaint characteristic of many rich men is their boasted love of work and their desire to any sort of recreation. Young Mr. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, finds no particular pleasure outside his office, and "makes light of a ten-hours day at his desk." When he comes into possession of the bulk of his father's vast wealth he may possibly find it convenient to cut down his hours of labor without suffering any appreciable loss.

Washes a dinner. No

Washes a dinner. No



CURRENT TOPICS

At attempt to burn down a chapel near London was made by a wicked girl who had been hired by more wicked suffragettes. She was poor and ignorant. The plot was discovered in time to save the chapel.

Canada has hitherto had nearly the whole supply of nickel in the world. Now, it is said, important deposits have been found in Tasmania. This metal is one of the most useful in the world, and is used in great quantities in the construction of warships.

Empire Day and Victoria Day are both over. How many boys and girls can take time this week to tell how they spent the holidays, or why these days should be remembered by all Victorians every year? Stories on either subject will be welcomed and printed on this page, if they are good.

A great many people in British Columbia want land to settle on. Last Monday the Government Land Agent at New Westminster had two hundred 50-acre farms to grant to homesteaders, and eight hundred people came to ask for them. They had to take their turn. Four women were allowed the first choice.

Governor Johnson of California has signed the bill which will prevent the Japanese from holding the land in that state. This will be law after August 17 and until November, 1914. If the people of California then desire to change it, they can do so by a vote of all the people. Though Japan is not pleased, it is not thought the law will cause a quarrel between Japan and the United States.

There are heroes in all parts of the world now as there were in the old days, and they do not all go to war. Two of them, Charles Mangels and Ralph Welding, swam out to a rock near San Francisco, through a hundred yards of surf, and rescued six men. A woman, Mrs. Greenway, dragged her husband from a burning building after the stairs had fallen, at a place called Holland Centre, near Owen Sound, in Ontario.

City work on the sewers and the streets has begun or will very soon. Every one will be glad of this, for the health of any city depends on its sewers, and we have so many fine streets that property in any part of the town where the streets are not paved loses in value. What is quite as important now is that workmen need the wages for the support of their families.

The Y. W. C. A. has rented the old Union Club and the ladies are now busy choosing furniture. They will be glad of the help of all their friends, young and old, for they want to make the building a nice home for girls and a place where they can have a good time. The boys have the Y. M. C. A., where they have games, a gymnasium and a swimming pool, as well as football, cricket and baseball fields. The girls have just as much need of fun as the boys.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the big ship Niagara from Australia will reach Victoria. If she comes in after school a great many of the boys should try to see her. The Australian Cricket Club will be on board and 600 passengers. The City Council is preparing a welcome for her and so is the Automobile Club. The Niagara is the first of a great many big ships that will come to Victoria very soon. The next is the C. P. R.'s new liner the Empress of Russia.

Australia is building a navy and forming an army while yet great spaces are empty and her population is small. This will place a heavy burden on the people, but the Australians feel that their country is rich and may be coveted by the nations of Asia. It is far away from the Mother Country, and if it is to be kept for their children they must themselves be ready to defend their shores till help can arrive from the home fleet. In this the Australians are showing themselves true sons of the land which has, since the defeat of the Spanish Armada, been mistress of the seas.

On the High School field day the students showed that they were just big girls and boys who loved fun and who were good sportsmen. An unfortunate accident marred the pleasure of the day, but proved that Leonard McBride was both brave and wide awake. Two girls, who should have known better, crossed the track when a bicycle race was finishing. In trying to avoid hurting or perhaps killing either of them, McBride, who was leading, fell from his wheel and was hurt. He is, however, back in school and will soon be quite well. The girls will have learned not to put themselves in danger's way, and should be very thankful that they are safe and sound.

The Government at Ottawa will send \$1,100,000 to be spent in Victoria this year. Half a million dollars will commence a new drydock that will cost when it is finished more than three million dollars; \$600,000 will be spent on two new piers and a retaining wall from Hospital Point to the railway bridge. Besides \$70,000 will be spent on the Post Office and \$12,000 for the new observatory and \$86,000 to improve the quarantine station at William Head. Add all these sums together and then think how many people will be set to work digging foundations, preparing stone and building before these works are finished. Then you will think that Mr. Barnard and Mr. Green have done very well for Victoria. Much more

is being spent in other parts of the Province, but these are figures enough for one paragraph. There is just one thing more. How many schoolboys are preparing for the skilled work and for the engineering that must be done before this great Province of ours is settled? It will not do for British Columbia boys to think they can all live by fitting themselves for work in offices and stores.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is spending this year a million and a half on the island railway in extending the main line and building branches and bridges. When the work planned is finished, we can go by rail to Courtenay, in the Comox district, and to Cowichan, as well as we now do to Alberni. More than that, the road will be as safe and strong as money can build. Settlers can then fill up all the fertile valleys and lumbermen send their lumber quickly to market from the big mills through the island and get supplies. Beside this vast sum, more will be spent on a station, workshops and round-houses in Victoria itself. This is the news Mr. Marpole had to tell on his last visit to our city.

As every boy and girl should know, the peace which ended the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, which was chiefly carried on in Canada, was signed on Christmas Day, 1814. Before the news of the signing of the treaty in Ghent, Belgium, reached America the British were defeated at the Battle of New Orleans. Since that time not a cannon has been fired by either Great Britain or the United States against each other. Every dispute, and there have been many, and serious causes of difference, has been settled by arbitration. That is men chosen by both parties, or perhaps one man gave the decision that seemed just and fair, and both countries accepted the decision.

Strathcona Park is being prepared for holiday-makers from all parts of the world as well as for the people from Canadian cities who love wild and beautiful sights. A trail has been made from Campbell River to which motors can be taken, up to the top of the mountain, so that any one who can ride on horseback can reach there easily. Other roads are being laid out and work is being done which will make it possible for men and women to enjoy what is one of the loveliest scenes in the world. Perhaps some of the cadets or boy scouts can get up exploring parties and come back and tell the rest of us what this great natural playground is like. With a good camera to take some pictures a clever boy could make a good story which any newspaper would be glad to pay for. Who will try?

For more than two hundred years the lawmakers of all British countries have not interfered with liberty of speech or the freedom of the press. Neither a man nor a newspaper could urge people to break the laws of the land. But they could find fault with a bad law and blame public men for what they believed were wrong acts, wrong words or even wrong motives. Only the King was free from blame, and he only because his ministers took upon themselves the responsibility for what he did or said. Australia has made a law which may greatly interfere with this freedom. Every writer about any article or any report in a paper about any candidate or any political question must sign his own name to his work. This will change the newspapers entirely. There are many men employed on every newspaper in Canada, but only the owner and the editor are responsible for what appears in them. On the whole, this plan has worked well, and for the good of the people whom the members represent. How the Australian law will work it is not easy to see.

A very important piece of work has been begun by the commission appointed to enquire into the Indian reserves in British Columbia. The native tribes have certain lands granted to them. In other parts of Canada these reserves are under the control only of the Canadian Government, which acts as guardian for the Indians. In British Columbia both the Provincial and Federal Governments have authority over the Indian lands. In some places the tribes have died out, and the reserves are a wilderness. In others, as in Victoria and Vancouver, cities have been built up around them, and the land, useless to the Indians, has become very valuable. It is not easy to know just what ought to be done so that no one may be wronged. This is why the Governments of the Province and of Canada have appointed gentlemen who shall visit every reserve and examine into all the old records and laws, so that justice will be done to all. The members of the commission are chairman, Hon. Mr. Wetmore. For the Dominion, Dr. McKenna and Mr. M. W. White, British Columbia members are J. P. Shaw, M.P.P., and D. H. MacDowell. Mr. Bergeron is secretary and solicitor and Mr. MacGregor Young is another lawyer employed by the Ottawa Government. The powers given to the commission are very great, and it is hoped that their decisions will settle all differences that now exist between the Provincial and Federal Governments and between both and the Indian tribes.

The men who own the sealing schooners which are now lying idle in the upper harbor near Point Ellice bridge, are likely to get a fair price for them and compensation for the loss of their business. Victoria is the only city in Canada from which the seal fisheries in Behring Sea have been carried on. For more than thirty years the vessels, with their crews of hunters, have gone into Alaskan waters to kill the helpless animals whose fur was so valuable to the owners of the schooners. When, in 1894, England and the United States agreed that guns should not be used and seals should not be taken within forty miles of the Pribilof Islands, the catches became smaller and the profits less. The Japanese hunters profited by the loss of the American and Canadian sealers. Two years ago the treaty which was made between England, the United States, Russia and Japan came into force, and sealing in Behring Sea was forbidden for fifteen years. But on the Japanese, Russian and American breeding grounds a certain number of the seals could be killed, and part of the profits from the sale of the skins was to be divided between the governments of the countries which were losers by the treaty. The Victoria sealers claim that they had half a million dollars invested in the sealing business, and that Canada ought to pay them for their loss. The Government has sent Mr. Justice Audette from Ottawa to enquire into the justice of this claim, and it is hoped that from his



report the gentlemen who form the sealing company will receive what is due to them. When Victoria was a little city with few industries, the men who manned the sealing schooners supported many homes and many merchants profited by their outfitting.

Two weeks ago delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the city of Ghent met in New York to plan the celebration which will be held at the beginning of the Winter of next year. It was agreed to build two monuments, one in Washington and one in London, exactly alike. When the King of England and the President of the United States lay the foundation of the memorials all the people throughout the British Empire and the United States by dead monuments, however grand, that this great period of the world's history will be marked. United States students will learn in the colleges of England and British students will attend the universities of the United States, and each will find teachers from his own country among those who sit in the professors' chairs. So will the prejudices that often outlive violence, die away in the light of knowledge and perfect love shall reign. In Canada memorials along the boundary shall tell of the friendship of kindred nations. One of these will be on the great highway planned from Los Angeles through British Columbia, and another over Niagara River, where brave men fought and died within sight and sound of those falls which are among the most wonderful of God's works. There is also to be a celebration at Ghent, but the plans of this have not been settled. The Hon. Joseph Choate, an American statesman, was chairman of the conference, Lord Weardale was head of the British delegation, and Sir Edmund Walker the head of the gentlemen from Canada. Perhaps some one will think of something the children can do to take part in this great celebration.

The wedding of the Princess Luise of Germany the only daughter of Emperor William, and the Duke of Cumberland is to be a very grand affair. It will be attended by King George, Queen Mary and their daughter, Princess Mary, and the Czar of Russia, the Czarina and their lovely daughter, the Princess Olga. The two girls are to be bridesmaids, and the third will be the daughter of the Crown Prince of Roumania. Perhaps in all Europe there will not be a wedding where four sweeter, prettier girls will form a May bridal party. The Duke of Cumberland is a fine, handsome young fellow, and even the Germans, who love their "little princess," think he is worthy to be her husband. All the more important of the German kings and princes will also be present. It will be a family gathering, for the Kaiser and the King are cousins, the Czar and King George are cousins, and the Duke of Cumberland is a relative of all three as well as of Queen Mary. The wedding marks the end of a long quarrel between the families of the Duke of Cumberland and the Kings of Prussia, and both Germany and Great Britain hope that it will be the beginning of a long friendship between two great nations who have been divided by foolish jealousies and suspicions. War would be well nigh impossible in Europe if the nations whose kings and queens attend this wedding were friends. But the streets of the beautiful city of Berlin are lined for miles with soldiers who, with brilliant uniforms and glittering arms, are assembled to do honor to the visitors. Their very presence shows that Peace herself is but a visitor. But we may still hope that the wedding, which will be over before you read this, will be a happy one and that the bride will find in her new home all that a woman, whether she lives in a palace or cottage, loves most.

THE BOY AND THE BIRD

A little boy, with some little tools
In a little tool-chest new,
Was looking around for a little woker
For his little hands to do,
When a little bird, with a glossy breast,
Flew down to a cherry limb
That was very close to the little boy,
And twittered a song to him.

The little song pleased the little boy,
Who said to the little bird:
Your song is sweeter, it seems to me,
Than any I ever heard.
But I can tell, by your tone of voice,
That you're wanting something now,
And I'll gladly help you, as best I can,
If you'll only tell me how.

The little bird, with a little hop,
Came a little closer then,
And a joyful note from his ruffled throat
Came bubbling in song again.
And the little song told the little boy
That a pretty thing to give,
Is a little house to a little bird
Who's hunting a place to live.

The little boy, with some little tools
In a little tool-chest new,
Was happy, indeed, for a little work.
That his little hands could do.
And the little bird with the glossy breast
Soon found near the cherry limb,
A little house that the little boy
Had built with his tools for him.

The little bird saw the little house,
And his heart was filled with glee;
And I needn't say he hurried away
For his little mate to see.
And they built their nest in the little house,
Where they live in peace and joy,
And the tree-top rings with the songs they
sing,
In thanks to the little boy.
—Charles F. Hardy.

"DIXON'S WHELP"

A Story of a Lancashire Pit

The little colliery village of Stanclough is like most such villages in Lancashire—unattractive at the best of times. On a November afternoon, with a thin yellow fog canopied the valley and an insistent drizzle descending upon its black, muddy streets, its unloveliness is trebly intensified.

The great slag-heaps, ever expanding and creeping yard by yard, this way and that, shine dully in the rain. The fog-encreased flares around the pit mouth light up with a grotesque effect the ever-moving figures on the pit-brow, and suggest the entrance to a veritable inferno rather than a place where human beings labor for the means to live. At top of the skeleton-like gearing above the shaft the twin winding-wheels are scarcely discernible revolving through the gloom; but the whirl of their alternating motion falls dully on the ear as the cages ascend and descend with their burdens of laden or discharged tubs.

A bell above the engine-house began a resonant clang. It was four o'clock—the "day-shift" was over and the "night-shift" was due to start. And presently the cages no longer gorged or disgorged their loads of tubs but, instead, tightly wedged groups of men and boys.

Those coming to the surface, after an instant's glance upward hastened to the lamp-shed. Thence they spread out over the pit-brow, and singly and in clusters, with upturned collars and tight-buttoned coats, hurried along the various paths running down the sides of the slag-heaps towards their homes.

Amongst some half-dozen boys who lingered near the lamp-shed exit, there appeared to be no such inclination to hasten homeward. They stood in a close bunch, keenly watching the doorway, until a boy appeared with several men. He was about their own age, but not so tall and of much less sturdy build. As his eyes fell upon the group he wavered—but for a moment only. Then he stepped out into the rain. The others closed round him immediately in a fast and furious scrimmage. With coarse laughter and jeers they began to push and drag him this way and that. Several times he lost his footing and went down into the slimy mud, and more than once he was half blinded by a blow across the face from a wet and grimy cap. He uttered no sound, but when at last he had succeeded in running the gauntlet, and got free, he was gasping like a hunted hare.

Only one of the crowd followed as he ran along the brow. He heard the clatter of his pursuer's clogs and turned in time to dodge, with some cleverness, the swinging blow from a can. Before the other could recover himself the smaller boy sprang in, and his tormentor went down among the slippery shale with a stinging rejoinder between the eyes.

"Whatever's happenin' yonder?" Another group of miners had issued from the shed, and had stood for a moment watching the swaying cluster of lads. The inquirer was a stoutish man with a musical voice—a voice that was well known in the chapels and Sunday schools in and around Stanclough.

"Why, they're plaguin' Dixon's whelp—They're awlus teasin' and baitin' him, them lads here. And that Tom o' yours, Ben Horrocks, is as bad as any 'em. See—he's runnin' after him now!"

They saw the brief pursuit, and the swing of the can; and as the blow given in desperate retaliation stretched Tom Horrocks on the slag-heap each gave vent to a spontaneous "hooray"—and none was louder or heartier than that of Tom Horrocks's father.

"He's a little 'un, but he's gettin' some pluck," said one.

"And he'll need it, if he's goin' to settle w' you lot!" said another. "Aw—tell Job Dixon about it, but he says th' lad run through th' mill same as his own id, and any other."

"That'd be reet enough," remarked a third, "if th' little 'un had been reared on a gradeed fork, like yours and mine, instead of workhouse skilly. It doesn't seem reet to me for th' loike o' him to be put to work coalin'."

Ben Horrocks had some business to discuss with a fellow-worker, and by the time he arrived home his son was washed and sitting by the fire.

"What's amiss with our Tom?"



rocks, as her husband discarded his pit clothes preparatory to his nightly swill. "He's gotten a lump on his forehead as big as a plover's egg."

"It's a good job for Tom as I took my toime comin' home," replied Horrocks grimly. "Or he'd have summat worse to trouble him than a lump on his forehead!"

"Has he been feightin' again?"

"Nos—not to call it feightin'! There was a gang on 'em illusin' little Jack Collins, th' lad from London who works with Job Dixon, and Tom got a bob from th' little 'un's fist when he didn't expect it. Aw—we got to have a word or two with our Tom. There's young bullies enough in Stanclough without him!"

Ben Horrocks's word or two developed during the evening meal into a lengthy lecture on cowardice and cruelty, to which Tom was stolidly attentive. In the grain he was not an ill-natured youth, and, no doubt, long before his father had finished, he felt thoroughly ashamed of his share in the bullying. At any rate, with his mouth full of thick bread-and-butter he promised to take no part in future in any teasing of little Jack Collins—a promise he faithfully kept.

(To be continued next week)

THE SONGS OF THE EXILES

Five hundred English song-birds, caught last October and carefully fed and tended, are on their way from Bermondsey to Victoria, British Columbia. There they will be set free to build their nests and reproduce their kind. A specially constructed aviary was built in the ship on which they sailed. Whose heart does not go out toward the little exiles? May their songs be no less joyous than in their native land—F.H.R. in Dumb Animals.

QUEER LITTLE SHELL FISH

Wonderful stories are told of the queer little shell fish called limpets. It is said that they cling so fast to the rocks that a man can pull himself up out of the water by grasping the shell of the fish. Another strange thing about them is that, though they have no eyes, they always know their own place on the rocks, and after they have been out in the water at high tide to find food in the sea they come back to the same spot, where they have drilled a cavity in the rock into which their shell fits smoothly. This is proved, so an account in The Children's Magazine says, because men have marked the limpets with paint of different colors and their places on the rock with the corresponding colors. Then they have seen them go out to sea when the tide was high, and when the tide had gone down again the limpets have been found again in the same spot, as the color of the paint marks showed.

A CAT'S LONG JOURNEY

A fine black cat of superior breed was received not long ago by express in the town of Thorold, Ontario. It had come from Trail, British Columbia, 2,500 miles away. When its owner, a young lady, was about to travel and could no longer take care of her pet, she did not abandon it as so many have been known to do, but provided for its safe passage to friends at another home.

It was comfortably housed in a roomy box, on which was a placard with this inscription: "My name is Rastus. Please feed me good milk once a day, and beyond that I can nibble the crusts provided until I reach home." The way-bill accompanying it bore records of the feedings along the route, and showed that puss had not wanted for friends or food on his long journey.

The strange shipment created a deal of interest along the way. Children by the score expressed their sympathy with the traveler, realizing that he had journeyed more miles than most of them had. Rastus arrived in the best of health, and climbed out of his box as fresh as when he entered it.—Our Dumb Animals.

WONDERFUL BEAVERS

When the Grand Trunk Railway ran a line across a swamp in a game preserve in the Alberta Rockies there was a fine beaver dam holding the water back to flood the swamp.

The game warden ordered the engineers to disturb the beavers as little as possible. They could have blown out the dam with dynamite and killed most of the little animals, but that would have been cruel.

So they cut an opening in the dam. The mud of the dam was almost as hard as concrete, and it took the men three days to get the water to running out properly. Then they started work on the railroad through the swamp.

Soon the water began to rise and the work was stopped by water in a few hours. The engineers went down to the beaver dam and found the animals had repaired the cut and made it tight.

A new cut was made, but when the men were gone the beavers were busy and the damage repaired. Work on the railroad was stopped in a few hours.

Then a hole was made in the earth deep under the dam. That puzzled the beavers. They had never before seen water go down into the earth so far away. But they started to work on the railroad again.

Then follow the tools were used by the men and the work was stopped.

VICTORIAN MEMORIES

EVERYBODY likes to get glimpses at the unstudied talk of the great or the near-great, if only the stories are well told and fairly representative. In this the teller is that Mrs. L. B. Walford, whose gently humorous novels of English society have had some vogue—particularly her "Mr. Smith," which remains in memory as a pleasing though not brilliant performance. She has recently published her recollections under the title of "Memories of Victorian London." We may begin our anecdote-reading with one which illustrates the character and temperament of two men at once:

PARNELL AND CECIL RHODES

Parnell had partisans who were ready to think everything right that was said or done by this extraordinary man. That he had a magnetic personality none could deny. It affected even such men as Cecil Rhodes, who, after a prolonged interview and discussion of many subjects, wrote to his sister Edith (from whom I had it) that Charles Stewart Parnell was the "most reasonable and sensible man" he had ever met.

The attribute did not, I must own, seem appropriate, but coming from Mr. Rhodes the words were worth recording, also something else that Edith Rhodes related. The two had talked in her presence, and she remembered Parnell saying, "Why, Mr. Rhodes, do you take such an interest in Irish Home Rule? What is Irish Home Rule to you? What is Ireland to you?"

"My interest is an Imperialist interest," replied the Empire-maker. "I believe that Irish Home Rule will lead to Imperial Home Rule."

THE IDLE DARWIN

Coventry Patmore appears more than once in this book, but we like best Mrs. Walford's story of Darwin called out by Mr. Patmore's self-accusation of idleness: "I am dreadfully idle, I am an idler born, but then I believe in a poet's idleness. Idleness is the growing-time of his harvest, and the upcome of a year can be reaped in one fine day." Thereupon this story follows:

Mrs. Darwin told in my hearing a story of her husband which bears on your remark about idleness. She said she was consulting her cook as to any means of tempting her master's appetite, which was a very poor one. "He does not seem to fancy ordinary food," she said. "Try to think of something."

The cook looked up and down, and twirled her apron. "If you'll excuse the liberty I'm taking, ma'am, I should say that master would be able to take his food better if he got something to do. Idle folks is never hungry."

"But your master is not an idle man," protested Mrs. Darwin, indignant at such a charge. "He is never idle. In my opinion, he works too hard."

"Excuse me, ma'am," replied the cook, "but if I may make so bold as to say so, I can't agree to that. With my own eyes I see him in the garden yesterday sitting staring at a leaf for over two hours! Two whole hours! Well, that ain't work, anyhow."

"Oh, delightful—delightful!" Mr. Patmore lay back in his chair to enjoy the joke to the full. "Darwin staring for two mortal hours at a leaf—that marvellous brain of his working like mad all the while—and a slut who didn't know what a brain was turning up her nose at him for idleness! That two hours' growing-time produced—what did it not produce? A chapter perhaps that the world will not willingly let die."

It was Patmore, by the way, whose little son succinctly but not respectfully observed to him, apropos of his having had three wives, "Father, you are just half a Henry the Eighth."

SHELLEY'S SISTERS

A singular illustration of the fact that a poet is not always full of honor in his own household is seen in this bit of talk between Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. (now Lady) Ritchie and "Mary," the unnamed friend from whom the author seems to derive many of her literary reminiscences:

Mrs. Ritchie asked Mary about a visit she had paid shortly before to the Misses Shelley at Brighton. They are the sisters of the poet, but do not appear to set any value on this. Evidently he is not "My brother" to them.

"We found we had to tread delicately even if his name seemed within measurable distance of being mentioned," said Mary; "especially with Miss Margaret Shelley, who is prickly and perverse on most subjects, and with her it is not only a case of belittling the prophet in his own country, but of denying that there ever was a prophet at all. Once, in answer to the question, 'Are you a sister of the poet Shelley?' she first stared blankly, then appeared to have a sudden recollection and drew herself up to her full height. 'I once had a brother who, I believe, wrote immortal verses, but I am thankful to say I have never read any of them.'"

SAVAGE LANDOR'S SAVAGENESS

Tales of Walter Savage Landor's critical ferocity abound, but the following account of a specimen of his conversation running amuck is new, we think:

He struck out with both arms—well, I mean with his tongue—he simply lashed out against every famous man whom the poor archdeacon (Hare)—a very scholarly man, my dears—introduced into their talk.

It began with Michael Angelo. "One would think Michael Angelo had been long enough dead, and besides was sufficiently out of Mr. Landor's line, to have escaped animadversion, but no. 'Michael Angelo? Pooh! The only well-drawn figure in existence is a small female by Overbeck, in his picture of 'Children brought to Jesus Christ.' As for your Michael Angelo—pooh!"

Then here: "Milton wrote one good line, but I forget which it was."

And here: "Dante wrote perhaps six good lines. They were in his description of Francesca."

And here: "Carlyle's 'French Revolution' is a wicked book. I have worn out one volume with tossing it on the floor whenever I came upon an abominable passage."

A LITTLE SLIP

Sir Farrer Herschell, talking about a tedious Academy dinner, told of an odd slip by Lord Houghton, generally the most tactful of men:

He was getting tired and bored, and fell asleep during Matthew Arnold's dissertation. Arnold responded for literature, and Grove for science. Grove had given us quite a scientific lecture—as Houghton whispered in my ear, for I sat next him—and when Matthew Arnold followed in the same vein it was too much for the old gentleman, and he dropped off.

When he woke up, Arnold's speech was still going on, and Houghton still felt drowsier than ever and renewed his complaints of this long-winded oratory into the ear of his neighbor on the other side. He said, "Why, this speech is as tedious as the last!"—and who do you think he said it to? Grove himself! Poor Grove, who was so pleased with his own eloquence and smiling around at everybody! He left the table as soon as he decently could, with all the starch taken out of him!

BROWNING AND HOLMES ON ADULATION

Lord Herschell is the authority for the next story:

I was talking to Holmes just now, and Browning came up, and Holmes said to him, "Mr. Browning, do you enjoy all the adulation you receive?" Browning seemed a little taken aback, but replied a little hesitatingly that it made him feel "profoundly humble"—(not that he ever strikes one as looking "profoundly humble")—Lord Herschell laughed (a little)—and I must say I thought the American the honestest man of the two. He said: "Almost every day I get letters from strangers expressing admiration of my books. I don't know that such admiration is worth much, but I think I should miss the letters if they ceased to come!"

TENNYSON ON VIEW

No English book of reminiscence is complete without its story of Tennyson's dislike of publicity, and the horrors he suffered at the hands of impertinent intruders:

The poet, on coming down one morning to breakfast, fancied the room darker than usual, and, on glancing at the windows to discover why, saw that, instead of the blinds being drawn, human blinds excluded the sunlight without. Two faces were pressed against the panes at each window, and remained calmly there, despite detection.

After a momentary pause, he went to the front door and inquired what the visitors wanted.

An elderly American, of the pronounced type, lifted his hat, and replied for the rest: "Sir, one of our reasons for crossing the Atlantic was to see the poet Tennyson, and we resolved to see him if we waited here all day."

"Well, now you have seen me," said he, half-amused, half-annoyed, "will you kindly go away?" Which they did, after a prolonged and exhaustive stare all round.

"CASTLES IN SPAIN"

Some philosophers say that our waking is phantasm and our dreams are the only reality; that we, hitherto, confounded the substance with the shadow, and have worshipped a delusion.

However, we may disagree with this philosophy, we must all admit that half the life of the average man or woman is spent in the realm of dreamland.

They people their solitudes with imaginary playmates, they hold converse with kings and statesmen and great men; they transform the cottage into a palace, and feel the pride of royalty thrill through all their being.

As we grow older, some of us lose this power of creating our own atmosphere and become more and more materialized; but others amongst us never forget the password into fairyland—never lose the art of weaving our own magic, and transforming and irradiating our whole existence by it.

It is this inner dream-life of ours which

steers the course of our whole existence; for each of us becomes, to some extent, what he believes himself to be.

People with happy temperaments build and enjoy their "Castle in Spain," only to laugh when it falls to pieces, and start with fresh courage to build anew from the ruins of the former one.

Some, however, centre all their hopes round one air castle.

They build it slowly, stone by stone, prayer by prayer; it grows with them as they grow old, and when it crumbles light and hope fade with it out of their minds.

The power of building "castles in Spain" is half the secret of life!

It develops initiative and the capacity for action.

What has been well thought of is already half done, and our dreams teach us at least half as much as we can realize from their realization.

Our castle in the air is the one great, uplifting impetus of our lives; it is the shrine of our secret hope, the goal of our ambition.

We steer the course of our lives towards its attainment.

In times of doubt or stress we look towards it for encouragement and comfort, and the sight of its golden portals, irradiated by the light of promise, brings fresh life into our hearts.

It may be that in this life we shall never reach our "Castle in Spain," yet, in a sense it is already ours.

It is the embodiment of all that we hold sacred, and it may be styled the cradle of our half-conscious ideals.

"All I could never be, all men mistook in me."

All that we can never realize in our lives, all the inarticulate longings which are borne in our hearts, without the power to live, all these hover around our "Castle in Spain" and make it holy to us.

It is our kingdom, wherein no man may enter, whence we can never be expelled whilst we live worthy of it.

CHARITIE

The beams of morning are renewed,
The valley laughs their light to see;
And earth is bright with gratitude,
And heaven with Charitie.

O, dew of heaven; O, light of earth!
Fain would our hearts be filled with thee,
Because nor darkness comes, nor dearth,
About the home of Charitie.

God guides the stars their wandering way,
He seems to cast their courses free;
But binds unto Himself for aye,
And all their chains are Charitie.

When first He stretched the signed zone,
And heaped the hills, and barred the sea,
Then wisdom sat beside His throne,
But His own word was Charitie.

And still through every age and hour,
Of things that were and things that be,
Are breathed the presence and the power
Of everlasting Charitie.

By noon and night, by sun and shower,
By dews that fall and winds that flee,
On grove and field, on fold and flower,
Is shed the peace of Charitie.

The violets light the lonely hill,
The fruitful furrows load the lea;
Man's heart alone is sterile still,
For lack of lowly Charitie.

He walks a weary vale within—
No lamp of love in heart hath he;
His steps are death; his thoughts are sin,
For lack of gentle Charitie.

Daughter of heaven! we dare not lift
The dimness of our eyes to thee:
Oh! pure and God-descended gift!
Oh! spotless, perfect Charitie.

Yet forasmuch Thy brow is crossed
With blood-drops from the deathful tree,
We take Thee for our only trust,
Oh! dying Charitie.

Ah! Hope, Endurance, Faith—ye fail like death,
But Love an everlasting crown receiveth;
For she is Hope, and Fortitude, and Faith,
Who all things hopeth, beareth, and believeth.

—John Ruskin.

A HERO OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

The recent death of Godfrey Charles Morgan, first Viscount Tredegar, removed from human ken one of the last of the authentic heroes of the charge of the Light Brigade immortalized by Tennyson. Lord Tredegar was born at Ruperra Castle, Cardiff, eighty-three years ago, on April 28, 1830. He was in his twenty-fifth year when, as Captain Godfrey Charles Morgan of the Seventeenth Lancers, he rode desperately through those terrible minutes, reached the batteries of the enemy, helped to cut down the artillerymen, and then rode back to safety, one of the few to return. His account of the charge is considered among the best, and is in part as follows:

"I heard not a word of command, nor a bugle sound, as we broke from a trot into a

BLONDE ESKIMOS

AN entertaining lecture delivered by Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson before the members of the Royal Geographical Society in the Theatre, Burlington-gardens recently,

was descriptive of several years' experience of a young, bold, determined explorer of the northern coastline of Canada and its peoples. Mr. Stefansson started in April, 1908, from New York, and returned last Summer, after traveling thousands of miles with probably the smallest amount of baggage and equipment ever carried by an explorer. The traveler purposely avoided impeding his progress by having to provide animals for a heavy baggage train, and in the many beautiful photographs shown of the tiny expedition there was never more than one sledge and one dog team.

Mr. Stefansson explained that a white man, with a modern rifle and a sufficient supply of ammunition, could go over the whole of the discovered land in the Arctic. His purpose was to discover Eskimos who had never seen a white man. When he left the train and stage coach in the Athabasca Valley he traveled 2,000 miles in an open boat to the Mackenzie River, which empties itself in the Arctic Ocean.

His most important work was done without any supplies except photographic and writing materials and his rifle. When he got to the Arctic Ocean he had overlooked the important item of matches. He went to the North-West Mounted Police Station on Herschel Island to try to get some, but the commander of the post disapproved of his plan of exploration, saying that only one of two things could happen to him—if he went east he would become a charge on the Eskimos, or he should die of starvation. As the representative of the Canadian Government he did not wish either of those events to occur, and he therefore refused to sell matches.

400 MILES FOR MATCHES

That, said Mr. Stefansson, compelled him to proceed 400 miles westward to Point Barrow, making him lose a whole year and half of the total cost of the expedition, during which he collected 40,000 specimens, was occasioned by that trip to purchase matches. He explored the Horton River. Before proceeding up that watery way he cut about 100 lb. of meat from a whale which had been dead four years, intending to use it for dog meat, but he ran out of provisions and had to eat it. People would say it must have been evil-smelling stuff, but it was too old for that. (Laughter.) It was like felt, with a bitter taste. (Laughter.) After mapping the Horton River, he set out along the coast of the Arctic Ocean east of Cape Parry, to try and get hold of the Eskimos he was in search of before the missionary and the trader could contaminate them. (Laughter.)

Some Eskimos who were with him built an ideal boat out of sealskin stretched on a frame. It was very light, but of great strength.

canter. The noise was deafening, while the dust and gravel struck up by the round shot and which fell short were almost blinding, and irritated my horse so that I could scarcely hold him at all. These cleared when we were one hundred yards from the guns, and I distinctly saw a gunner applying his fuse. I shut my eyes for I thought that settled the question so far as I was concerned, but the shot missed me and struck the man on my right full in the chest. In another minute I was on that gun, but the horse falling pinned me to it. The Russian gunner covered me with his carbine, but my arm was free and the gunner within reach of my sword. Next my charger, Sir Briggs, bolted and dragged me some distance, with my foot entangled in a stirrup, and I found myself alone among the Russians, but succeeded in remounting, and, in spite of the attempts of the Russians to cut me down, rejoined my men. I found when we returned that I was the senior officer of those not wounded, and consequently in command.

Lord Tredegar succeeded his father as Baron in 1875, and was created a Viscount in 1905. He was a member of Parliament from 1858 to 1875. The Tredegars have long owned vast estates, and the late Viscount was one of the wealthiest men in England. He was the owner of some 40,000 acres, and left an estate valued at \$25,000,000. He never married, a circumstance due, it is said, to a blasted romance that dates back to the young officer's days in the Crimea. Shortly after Balaklava he wrote a proposal of marriage to an English girl with whom he was deeply in love. The epistle went astray, and the girl, out of pique at his long silence and apparent inconsistency, married another man. On his death the title and estate went to his nephew, Lt.-Col. Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, now in his forty-sixth year, who married a daughter of the Earl of Southesk.

THE ALPINE GRASS SLOPE

During the last year or two there has been an extraordinary number of Alpine accidents, and in several instances they arose from a disregard of the danger of a grass slope. The

During the whole of the trip he depended on the country for food, and he never went without a meal, although at one breakfast he had to divide a ptarmigan among four people. After a journey of 200 miles east of Cape Parry into Victoria Land he found some old snow houses, but in the middle of Dolphin and Union Strait he came upon a village inhabited by thirty-seven of the people he had set out to find. The Eskimos treated him hospitably, told him they would provide food, and furnished him with a new snow house, skins and a lamp. On the fourth day the children began to cry for food, which was scarce, and he decided to move on.

While Mr. Stefansson was in this district he visited fourteen tribes, only four of whom had previously been seen by a white man. He spent a year with them, and of the 800 or 900 people he saw fully 50 per cent of the men had beards ranging in color from shiny black to light brown, and quite 50 per cent had blonde eyebrows. Some had light blue eyes and reddish beards. He thought these people were probably descendants of a flourishing colony which existed in Greenland in the fifteenth century.

EFFECT OF CIVILIZATION

The lecturer did not speak highly of the results of missionary effort in these northern climes. For instance, he said that in the sixty years since a civilizing influence was exercised on the Eskimos of the Mackenzie River district, the Eskimo population had fallen from 2,000 to about forty, and the survivors chewed tobacco, and drank tea and coffee, and hardly one of them was decently clothed. They were very different from the tribes in the East, who had no wants except those which could be provided for by the districts in which they lived. From his observation he believed the effect of missionary and trading enterprise had been detrimental to the physical and moral well-being of the Eskimos. Speaking of his geographical work, Mr. Stefansson stated that he had found there were a good many things on the map of Canada which God had not put on the face of the earth. In a couple of sentences at the end of his lecture Mr. Stefansson referred to the new expedition he was about to lead in the Arctic zone. He said the unexplored area in the Arctic was something like a million square miles. He would approach it from the Behring Straits in July, and in August he would cruise North, hoping to find land where he could make his base. Ten scientific men would accompany the expedition.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield, who presided, said the expenses of the new expedition would be met almost entirely by the Dominion Government. They all owed their thanks to Mr. Borden and his colleagues for the large view they had taken of the responsibility of the Government in furthering scientific exploration to the utmost of their power. (Cheers.) Two men could carry it, though it was efficient for a load of considerably over a ton.

inexperienced mountaineer thinks that a grass slope must be safe, and setting his foot on the inviting green, discovers that it is every bit as dangerous as the ice, if it be steep and terminate in a precipice. The short Alpine grass is remarkably slippery, and many a tourist who had safely traveled over rock and glacier has fallen a victim to the treacherous slope where the verdant patch and mountain flower tempt the climber. We are comparatively safe when a thing is nakedly evil and the situation confessedly dangerous; but the green slope lures us to our doom.—W. L. Watkinson.

Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanise every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalising it. There has been something cruel and heartless in our haste to succeed. "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," has been our thought, while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves.—President Woodrow Wilson.

"It is a melancholy fact that the first thought that occurs when a man has effected a new triumph over nature is how it can be employed for purposes of warfare and destruction of life and property. That we should have succeeded in navigating the air is an honor to humanity; that we should eagerly grasp at the opportunities which flying affords for slaughter, bloodshed, and all the horrid acts of war is to its shame and dishonor. What fools these mortals be!—Daily Chronicle.

A carpenter who had been engaged to build a cabinet for paper, envelopes and other office supplies in a local commission house, was busy at his task when one of the book-keepers inquired:

"Is that going to be a stationery cabinet?" "No, I don't think so," replied the worker. "At least, I have instructions to put casters on it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Business Side of the Moving Picture Show

THE New York Sun says: Of all the quick growths in any branch of business in the United States in recent years, it is asserted that with the single exception of the automobile industry none has been more meteoric than that of the moving picture theatre. Whereas only a few years ago several hundred thousand dollars represented the amount of capital employed, to-day it is estimated that not less than \$40,000,000 is the sum invested.

While no exact information is available either as to the sum total invested or the daily attendance at motion picture shows in this country, it is estimated that between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 persons visit the "movies" each day, at prices of admission varying from five cents to fifty cents each. As to the amounts invested in individual theatres, they range from \$500 in the case of the smaller to \$100,000 in that of the more important places, giving this form of entertainment born of the twentieth century.

The charge was recently made that motion picture theatres are to some extent responsible for the high cost of living, in that they induce persons of small or moderate means to spend money which otherwise might be placed in the savings banks. This argument is laughed at by those engaged in the motion picture business, and they point to the fact that a person may visit a motion picture show many times for the cost of attending a regular theatre but once.

"The average person has little conception of the actual commercial side of the motion picture business," said the manager of one of the best known and most popular film-producing companies in the United States. "We who have large capital invested in the business realize very thoroughly the great cost of film production, while the man or woman who visits a motion picture theatre knows nothing whatever about it."

"The public imagines there are immense profits for everyone in this business. It is true that formerly the profits were large, but that is no longer the case. The business has become commercialized, while the profits are smaller now owing to increased expenses."

"One of the principal items of expense is rentals. Owners who once were glad to let buildings for motion picture theatres at normal rents now demand what are in many cases exorbitant sums for the use of their premises. They seem to think that motion picture shows are in the saloon-keeper class of tenants, and that they should be compelled to pay more for floor space than would be asked of some tenant who was seeking a place in which to establish some ordinary business. It is true that location is the chief point to be

considered in the establishment of a motion picture show, for if it is to make money it must be in a street where there is much pedestrian travel.

"Added to rent expenses are the cost of the rental of films, which, by the way, are not excessive, owing to the extended competition which exists, and the cost of fitting up the premises, for an attractive front is an important matter in the success of a motion picture house, in that it often induces persons to enter who otherwise might not do so."

"The stringency of the fire department regulations also operates against the making of large profits, especially in Greater New York, where the laws are far more strict than in many other cities, more particularly Boston and Philadelphia. For instance, there are regulations as to the number of spectators. Stands are not allowed. The rows of seats must be a certain minimum distance apart, while the aisles must be very wide. Exits must be plentiful, the walls and ceilings made of metal, and so must the operator's box in which the films are operated. The license fees demanded in this city is another heavy item of expense, to say nothing of minor expenses, such as the pay of cashiers, doorkeepers, ticket takers, operators, ushers, pianist and other help required."

"No matter how many persons may be clamoring for admission to a motion picture show, only a stipulated number, under the fire department's rules, may be admitted at one time; hence the proprietor must turn money away, irrespective of how badly he may need it to meet expenses. A prospective patron thus unable to gain admittance may go to some competing modern picture house in the neighborhood and become a steady patron, to the financial loss of the first theatre because of the fire department's rule."

"This is only one of the many losses which a motion picture show must take into consideration. As in many other business enterprises which the public imagines are big money-makers, the profits are much less than they are generally believed to be. It is like the case of men who gamble; the public hears of those who win, but seldom of those who lose."

"The moving picture business practically had its inception in 1896, sixteen years ago, when Thomas A. Edison perfected a moving picture machine. Its growth was slow at first, investors being timid about taking up the new invention. The films were made in short lengths, the subjects being such things as fire engines leaving their quarters in response to an alarm, people walking in Fifth avenue on Sunday, or a fast passenger train in motion. Then, as the public showed its willingness to accept the new form of enter-

tainment, longer films were made, which portrayed short comedies or similar subjects. The plays were posed in the open air on roofs of high buildings.

With the invention of a certain form of electric light it became possible to produce pictures in interior studios. The next step was the production of pictures in localities which harmonized with and were described in the scenarios. In time the most important manufacturers of motion pictures established stock companies in various parts of the country and at points where the scenery and surroundings would most readily fit in with the play and subject to be produced. For instance, several companies have studios and companies in southern California, where the clear atmosphere aids in producing good pictures, and the mild climate makes it possible to work outdoors during the entire year. One company in particular has a studio and company at Santa Monica, where subjects which involve the sea may be produced, and another at Glendale, near Los Angeles, and not far from Santa Monica, but where land subjects may be handled to better advantage. Then, in addition, some companies also have studios and companies at Chicago, at points in the south, in or near New York, and elsewhere.

Having this idea of harmony and appropriateness in view, one large film manufacturing company is now engaged in preparing a play based on the drama "Shenandoah" and depicting scenes during the civil war in the south. This is being produced by a Florida company. Exact copies of federal and confederate uniforms are worn by the actors, and arms of the period are used, including a confederate cannon which was posted at one of the outer defences of Atlanta during the war, but which for years has been stored away in a warehouse in Brooklyn. Incidents of Sherman's march to the sea are to be shown. More than four hundred people are employed in this particular portrayal.

Another company bought the right from the widow of the late Dion Boucicault to portray "The Shaughraun" in motion picture form. The actors and actresses who were to take part in the work were sent from New York to Ireland, so that the play might be acted amid appropriate surroundings.

Only a few days ago the principals of the company sent by a New York film manufacturing concern to the Holy Land to portray the important events in the life of Christ, returned to this city. In order to obtain as many photo plays as possible while the company was in the east, the expenses of sending the principal actors from New York having been very great, other scenarios were prepared and acted in other

places than at the holy land. One of these included a film picture showing the actors at various historical points, such as pyramids, the ruins at Luxor and the tombs of ancient Egyptian rulers.

Motion picture companies are always in the market to purchase scenarios that may be suitable for production in motion picture form. Each film company has a corps of scenario editors, who read the manuscripts submitted in the same manner as book publishing houses examine manuscripts of stories submitted with a view to publication in book form. These scenario manuscripts, which are often received by dozens each day, are subjected to a process of elimination at the hands of sub-editors or readers. After they have been examined by several readers and those not suitable have been rejected, the ones which seem to be worth considering are submitted to the chief editor. If he passes favorably on them, the manuscripts are then placed before the higher officers of the company for their examination.

Many writers of scenarios, it is found, either consciously or unconsciously take their subjects from books or newspaper stories which are in the public eye, while others seek to fool the editors by plagiarizing some old or forgotten book which seems to contain a suitable subject. The chances of such works being accepted are small, for trained editors and their readers quickly detect any effort to impose on them in this or in other ways.

The scenarios once accepted, they are sent to such companies for production as may best be fitted for the work. The managing directors of the companies then consider the scenarios with the leading members of the companies and decide which members are best suited for each part. The properties or stage fittings are then collected by the property men, while the director searches for the most suitable location for the setting of the play, whether it be an old farm house, a bridge, a rocky canyon or a wide plain.

The play is then acted, with many rehearsals, in precisely the same manner and with equal attention to detail as if it were to be produced later on the stage of a regular theatre. The actors, all of them, speak their parts, although, of course, the speech is lost in motion picture, but it has been found that the requisite action and general effect is thus more thoroughly obtained.

The plays having been taken by the moving picture machines, the negatives are developed and sent to the home office, where they are finally prepared for exhibition purposes. The manufacturing companies then lease the films to what are termed the exchanges, which in turn lease them to exhibitors or moving picture theatres.

The rentals are by the day, week or month, as may be preferred. The rental prices vary according to the subjects and the age of the films. What is known in the trade as the first run, or pictures shown for the first time, anywhere, usually rent for \$15 a day. After they are sixty days old, the rental growing cheaper as the films age, the price may be \$2 a day.

The question of daily changes of subjects the motion picture theatres is one which is seriously discussed by exhibitors. In New York daily changes are demanded by the patrons of the better class theatres, while in Boston, Los Angeles and many other cities changes are made only three times each week, the exhibitors arguing that spectators who have seen a good motion picture will tell their friends about it, and they, top, will witness it, thus making a daily change inadvisable. In New York, however, it is claimed that patrons of the higher class motion picture houses often visit them daily, so that a change of subjects each day is imperative if the patronage is to be retained.

Of candidates for employment with motion picture companies there are hosts, the greater number being people who, attracted by the pictures they have seen when seated in the audience, became stage-struck and obsessed with a desire also to appear before approving audiences.

One of the largest motion picture manufacturing companies in the country, which is located in New York, and which has five companies in different parts of the country, receives from fifty to seventy-five letters daily making application for positions. Nearly 80 per cent of these are from persons without the least theatrical experience.

"Not one applicant in 4,000 of those without stage experience is accepted," said the manager. "Even many competent and trained actors and actresses are rejected by us, because they are not and cannot succeed in becoming 'camera wise.' In other words, they are at home and at ease on the stage of regular theatres, but find it impossible to become accustomed to acting in the required manner when they realize that their every motion is to be reproduced by the camera and thus permanently placed on record. Whether this is due to nervousness or self-consciousness I do not know, but the fact remains."

"I saw Lushmore going home last night the worse for liquor."

"Had a bigger load than he could carry, did he?"

"I won't say that exactly, but I do think he'd have been wiser to have made two trips after it."—Boston Transcript.

BY CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC INTO THE HEART OF THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page One.)

The rapidity with which the end of the rail is being moved forward all along the line of the Canadian Northern Pacific may be realized from the fact that, although ground was broken in this Province no longer ago than on June 10, 1910, upwards of 100 miles are now completed and ready for regular operation so soon as station sites are located and the buildings erected. Approximately twenty miles more, through Hope, Yale and Spuzzum to the point where the Fraser was crossed by Cariboo's pioneers over the historic suspension bridge in earlier days, has been tracked, and now is being quickly ballasted. Beyond the railroad all the way to Kamloops the grade is complete and ready for the steel, the only hold-back to the steady progress of the marvelous track-laying machine being the gaps which must be spanned by bridge or trestle construction, and of which on this section there are to be ten in all. The necessity of carrying forward material for the building of these renders it imperative that they be built successively—the tracklayers being obliged to await the completion of bridge or trestle in order to connect with the next sphere of operation. There are, as stated, ten of these bridges and trestles to be put in between railroad and the "Inland Capital," but this number is being steadily reduced. Above Kamloops eighty odd miles of the grade is finished and ready for the steel, and the advance battalions of the construction army are pushing forward to meet their on-coming co-workers who are forcing their way through the mountains from the Edmonton side of the continental Great Wall.

The completed Coast section of 114 miles or thereabouts does not, for the greater part of it at least, constitute what railwaymen would classify as costly construction, traversing for the most part the smiling valley of the Lower Fraser. It has meant, nevertheless, the expenditure of little less than five millions of dollars. The average cost per mile from Port Mann to Hope may be set down at approximately \$50,000. From Hope to Yale it mounts to from \$80,000 to \$100,000. From

Yale the cost rises steeply. The great tunnel just above Yale, which has been bored by Burns, Jordan & Welch, and which cuts through the famous natural "Hole-in-the-wall," is 2,180 feet—almost a half a mile—in length, and cost \$80 per foot for actual construction, its aggregate cost being between \$175,000 and \$200,000. These figures, in a measure, indicate the solidity and the substantiality of the road, which is to be from end to end of a standard meet for all future demands and from the very outset of operation. The entire work as thus far completed has been done under the general supervision of the company's chief engineer, Mr. Thomas H. White, and his active and ambitious young lieutenants, Divisional Engineers W. G. Swan (Port Mann to Popcorn), L. W. Jensen (Popcorn to Yale) and W. K. Gwyer (Yale to Boston Bar, exclusive of the long tunnel), the several sub-contractors from: tidewater to and including Yale tunnel being in their order Messrs. C. J. Johnson, W. P. Tierney, Grant, Smith & Company, Janse & Macdonell, Brown Brothers & Henning, and Burns, Jordan & Welch.

From the Coast as far as Spuzzum the line follows the water grade without deviation from the south bank of the Fraser River, and is singularly free from rise and fall. Of the route traversed, little new can be said or written, the verdant valley of the Lower Fraser and the frowning canyons beyond being already of world-wide fame. The scenic features from the southern side of the gorge along which the old Cariboo Road winds thread-like, prove perhaps even more majestic and awe-inspiring than those unfolded from the northern riverbank occupied by the Canadian Pacific road. Port Kells, Langley (where the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's fort, built for the protection of the fur trappers and traders of 1854, is now bisected by the line of steel), Matsqui (just opposite Mission), Sumas, Chilliwack, Popcorn, Rosedale (famous for its output of sawn ties), Hope and Yale are the principal station points. Local traffic on this section will be largely made up of the agricultural products of the valley. A little farther along the output of the properties of the Siwash Creek Mines, Limited, may shortly be made tributary. From Chilliwack station site it is but a short distance to the

incomparable waterfowl shooting of shallow Sumas Lake. At Hope an important junction town is assured by the meeting there of the traffic of the Canadian Pacific, the Kettle River Valley, Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern (Great Northern) and Canadian Northern Pacific lines.

For the epoch-marking although wholly informal first trip over Canadian Northern steel in British Columbia, the party included His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, the Provincial Prime Minister (Sir Richard McBride), Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent and vice-president of the Canadian Northern Pacific Company, Chief Engineer Mr. T. H. White, Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief engineer in the Provincial Department of Railways, Mr. S. A. Fletcher and Mr. L. A. Dodd, Government agents respectively at New Westminster and at Yale; Mr. F. J. Coulthard, of the Royal City; Messrs. H. J. S. Muskett, L. A. Makovski and C. H. Gibbons; Divisional Engineers Swan, Jensen and Gwyer, and Mr. Edward Stout—pioneer of the pioneers.

Mr. Stout is one of that adventurous band who crossed the plains to California in

"The days of old, the days of gold,
The days of '49."

To British Columbia he came just one decade later, and he shares with Mr. James Moore alone; it is believed, the distinction of surviving the other members of the party credited with the discovery of gold in the Cariboo. More than this (for his life history is overcrowded with adventures), although he frankly admits that he left his country originally to escape military service, he had scarce entered the then wilderness of British Columbia when he was actively and enthusiastically engaged in fighting hostile Indians, and is today the only one left of those few escaping the memorable massacre by the reds of Cariboo days.

When hale and happy, "Ned" Stout—now eighty-seven years young—went first from what today is New Westminster to the site of Spuzzum, his present home, the trip by Siwash canoes consumed five wearisome days. It is now negotiated over the Canadian Northern Pacific in less than half as many hours.

Other veterans of the Province who met and exchanged felicitations with the Lieuten-

ant-Governor and the Provincial Prime Minister on "first train day" were Mr. Cottrell, Mr. James Wardell, of Hope ('59), and "Old Dad" Yates, a veteran of 1854. The trip was punctuated with stoppages at Port Mann, at Chilliwack and at Hope, as well as by the luncheon rest at railroad. At the new Canadian Northern terminal opposite New Westminster and at Chilliwack too, the local Boards of Trade greeted the train and its passengers enthusiastically, the business life of Port Mann being thus represented by Mr. L. A. Manley, Board of Trade president; Mr. D. A. McRae, townsite executive; Postmaster W. A. Campbell; Mr. H. A. Bonds, of the Great Northern, and Mr. A. Paterson, of the Port Mann Hotel Company. At Port Mann, too, Captain Watts, of the big steamship Strathgairn, whose vessel is now docked at the terminal for the discharge of her 6,000-ton cargo of eighty-pound steel rails for the new line, and which ship, drawing twenty-two feet of water, is the first deep-sea vessel of size to have come thus far up-river, experiencing not the slightest difficulty, visited the inaugural train to pay his compliments to the dignitaries aboard.

A WANDERING BRITON'S WONDERFUL STORY

(Continued from Page Five.)

and panther, but I have only killed water-buffalo and rhinoceroses shooting with the Maharajah of Cooch Behar in Assam, on which occasion we made the record bag of tiger during his forty winters of camps.

"One of my most interesting winters in India was one partly spent in camp hunting with the late Sir Samuel Baker Pasha and his wife and daughter. Sir Samuel Baker wrote 'Wild Beasts and Their Ways,' 'The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon,' 'The Nile Sources of Abyssinia,' and 'Lake Albert Edward and the Sources of the Nile' (I quote from memory), of which he was the discoverer. He was governor of the Nile provinces, and during long elephant rides told me of many of his adventures and of his wars with African potentates. He was the best conversationalist and raconteur of his day. His brother, of course, was well known in British Columbia."

"One of the most interesting of all countries is our East African Protectorate."

again during intervals of hunting I found ancient implements of obsidian; some were taken from the side of a railway cutting a good many feet below the surface, showing that they were of great age. This country is in many respects more interesting than German East Africa, which I had previously crossed with Stokes, the well-known traveller, the ex-missionary who wedded a Wanyamwezi princess and was subsequently hanged (murdered) in the Congo.

"One journey I regret not having made was to Gallaland on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, but my cousin, Dr. Cust, the great linguist, who was on the council, was adverse to the project."

WESTERN ASIA ATTRACTS HIM

"I crossed Persia with Col. (now General) Sir Reginald Talbot and came back with dispatches from Sir H. Drummond Wolff, our ambassador in Persia, to our embassy at Constantinople. In the Caucasus I met the then under-secretary of state for India (now Earl Curzon of Kedleston) and entrusted him with the MSS. of my fourth book, which he safely delivered to my brother in the House of Commons. Since then (and that is long ago) I have practically refrained from authorship, although I am a member of the Authors' Club. Talking of clubs reminds me that I am an original member of the Fly-Fishers' Club, also of the Shikar Club, consisting of big-game hunters. The Shikar Club has His Majesty as president, Lord Londsdale as vice-president, and dines together the Wednesday before the Derby of each year."

"The essential things which distinguish one person from another, which give one man a higher place and another a lower, are just two."

First of all, perseverance—the ability to keep everlastingly at it, and second, imagination or vision—the ability to see beyond the present and to understand that the world hand reaches beyond the present moment so is worth while.—St. Nicholas.

As many as
escaping from
typical

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**WONDERFUL EDISON
DISC PHONOGRAPH**

Of All Famous Inventor's Great Achievements None Is More Remarkable Than Perfection of This Instrument.

The world owes much to Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, idealist. In his remarkable brain wonderful ideas have been born and, fired by his genius and spurred by his indefatigable industry, have been worked out to a fruitful conclusion. But of all Edison's work, perhaps none is more important than his perfection of "the first instrument to reproduce music perfectly"—the new Edison Disc Phonograph.

Conceive of a man who had never had a lesson in music in his life, a man who could not distinguish one note from another, setting out to revolutionize the art of making sounds. And, stranger still, imagine a man whose hearing was so poor as to render him incapable of hearing a phonograph, and three feet away from him, finding in that incapacity the primary reason for his being able to distinguish sounds better than anyone else.

In the beginning Edison set out with this statement: "Music is in the same backward state today that electricity was forty years ago. I am going to develop it. I shall also make the phonograph the greatest musical instrument in the world."

Edison is on the way! Not so very long ago the first of the new Edison Disc Phonographs reached the Victoria agents' showrooms and was set up. The agents' salesmen had heard something of this remarkable instrument but, long used to the music of the older reproducing instruments, they were skeptical. The first record was put on and with the first note everyone in the salesroom sat up and gave attention. In the silence that followed the Edison made its private debut in Victoria. Since then scores of Victorians have heard this splendid instrument and had direct testimony to the fact that Edison is on the right road. Nothing like the New Edison has ever been heard before. It is almost perfect; it reproduces music perfectly.

One of the secrets of Edison's success with his disc phonograph is the elimination of noise foreign to the music. "Forty per cent of the sound," says the Edison agent, "is not the music, but the noise of the instrument itself. The difficulty is to get an absolutely clean record. One of the problems upon which I am now working is how to send records out clean and keep them clean."

In a word, the Edison disc phonograph has allowed his agents to place before the public now is a wonderful advance over all other ideas of music reproduction by means of such instruments. "It is not yet the instrument which Edison expects to make it. To reach the goal he has set the inventor must turn his attention to music and revolutionize it, place it, as he says, "on a scientific basis." Edison, as the world knows, invented the first phonograph that was in 1877. The perfection of this instrument is to be seen in the new Edison Cylinder Phonograph. But the world at large does not know that it was Edison who invented the first disc phonograph as well in 1887. But it was only in the year 1912 that the great master permitted a disc phonograph to be offered to the public in his name. Scornful of the bombastic claims of others he worked day after day and night after night seeking the secret of pure tone production. After thousands three hundred experiments with as many kinds of reproducing records, diaphragms, taught him the secret so far as the instrument is concerned, now he is at work to make the records perfect.

Any so-called "talking machine" will reproduce the fundamental tone of the original music; but the quality and beauty of music are in the overtones, or tones-colors. An instrument which cannot truly reproduce the overtones cannot truthfully reproduce music. Edison in his experiments discovered how to reproduce overtones and reproduce them clearly and distinctly with almost absolute elimination of foreign sounds. He perfected a real diamond point needle which could be relied upon to do its work for all time; this also did away with the bother of changing needles; he worked out a perfect automatic stop which checks the motor when the selection is ended; he invented a record which, because of the fine scale of its grooves, plays twice as long as the largest records of other makes; he discovered how to make a record that is indestructible, that may be thrown the length of the room with impunity.

With these facts to his credit Edison allowed his new disc phonograph to be introduced to the public. Having accomplished enough to render most men supremely content to rest upon their laurels he is working harder than ever, tackling a task that would make a giant quail. He says, "The phonograph can be made the greatest musical instrument in the world. I intend to make it such. My new disc phonograph is a long step in this direction, but I cannot make the phonograph what it should be and what it can be until music is reduced to a scientific basis. In place of all relative terms such as 'faster' and 'slower,' there must be rigid definite terms in establishing certain definite musical measurements. I am going to do for music exactly what I did for electricity when I invented machines to measure it. I expect within the next three years to do this and when I have accomplished my purpose I shall be in a position to make a phonograph that will take the lead over all other musical instruments."

"I shall yet put before the world a phonograph that will render whole operas better than the singers themselves could sing them in a theatre. I shall do this by virtue of the fact that with a phonograph I can record the voices

better than any person in a theatre can hear them. No opera house's acoustics are perfect. Something is always lost between the singer and the auditor. I shall record the voices of singers in such a manner that nothing will be lost."

There is not a day or a night that Edison does not hear much music. Often when he has worked until two o'clock in the morning he will sit down and listen to phonograph music until four o'clock. And so sensitive is his ear that the best musical talent he can employ defers to his judgment. Edison can hear sounds that they cannot hear until he has called attention to them. From Edison's point of view the human ear is a crude instrument leaving much to be desired. He learned this fact by losing his own hearing to a large extent. It happened when he was a lad working on board a train as a "news butcher." Having set up a small laboratory in the baggage car in order to satisfy the desire for experimentation that even then obsessed him, he was at work one day in a spare moment when the chemist came to the car to see the baggageman boxed his ears so hard that the drums were fractured, and since that time Edison has heard with extreme difficulty in the ordinary sense of the term; but, by long practice, his inner ear has become so sensitive that he is able to distinguish the most minute tone values. He hears in a peculiar manner. To use his own words, "I hear through my teeth and through my skull. Ordinarily I merely place my head against a phonograph. But, if there is some faint sound that I don't quite catch in this way, I bite with my teeth into the wood and then I get it good and strong."

Thus, working with his usual courage and determination and tenacity, Edison has, within twelve months, overthrown a multitude of false theories that have stood unchallenged for years, and has evolved new, proved theories that are embodied in his new method of recording. His is the greatest authority on practical acoustics the world has ever known. Besides the disc phonograph he is working on other applications of his discoveries in the art of sound reproduction. The reproduction of musical instruments and moving picture film which may be heard at one of the local theatres is due to Edison's work. His ideal is to perfect his discoveries and to arrive at an absolutely clean record that will remain clear and true to use his discovery to extend the force and influence of good music. He has original ideas regarding artists, too, and his recording department will not bow down before great names. While due attention will be paid to the world's greatest artists, the Edison laboratory will be guided in its selection of artists by pure merit, first, last and always.

The new Edison phonograph, tangible evidence of Edison's progress, is right here among us in a word. The world has heard it and approved. Edison has already made an improvement in the records which were first designed for use in this new instrument of music. But that is not all; he is now seeking to record sounds not alien to human ears, sounds so low or so high that we do not hear them at all. He has worked out his theory of vibration. "Every musical sound," he says, "is the product of a certain number of vibrations per second. It is a certain material. This is not wholly new by any means, but Edison's application of it is new. "Wave vibrations of a certain degree of frequency," he continues, "come to us in the form of sound; wave vibrations of still greater degrees of frequency come to us in the form of light. But there is a great gap between the highest wave-vibration that we can recognize with the ear and the lowest vibration that we can see with the eye. It therefore follows that there are many sounds which we cannot hear but which many colors which we cannot see. I am trying to record some of these sounds by running phonographs at high speed, and making records of whatever may be in the air. My purpose is to reproduce these sounds in a language that the human ear can catch by running the records again at lower speed. I have not accomplished much because the sounds created by the mechanism of the phonograph itself drown out the inaudible sounds that may have been recorded upon the record. But that is a difficulty that I shall, sooner or later, surmount. Most assuredly there are sounds which we cannot hear and, just as certainly, there is a way to bring them within range of the human ear."

**KAISER MAKES JOB
FOR NEW SON-IN-LAW**

Remodels Map of Germany and Creates Duchy of Lüneburg to Please His Daughter

BERLIN, May 18.—The Kaiser is exceedingly anxious that his future son-in-law, Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, should not remain idle. The Kaiser's favorite motto is "Idleness is the mother of all mischief," and he wants his daughter's husband to keep out of mischief.

He, therefore, has decided to give Prince Ernest occupation and on the day of his marriage will hand him titles as the Duke of Brunswick and Grand Duke of Lüneburg.

The Prince then will have a very respectable job amongst the princes of the German Empire and will be considered the equal in rank of the Kings of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

He will have to reign over a state that the Kaiser is now shaping out by the simple process of turning a considerable portion of the Province of Hanover, which belongs to Prussia, into the new Grand Duchy of Lüneburg.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed everywhere in Germany at the Kaiser's remodeling of the map of Germany, but the Emperor is absolutely master in these matters and will receive no advice.

His daughter has asked him to create this new grand duchy for the sake of her husband. That is enough for William II.

**HAS A NEW METHOD
OF PRESERVING FISH**

Process, It Is Claimed by High Authority, Will Be Boon to Piscatorial Epicures—The Invention Explained.

LONDON, May 21.—Professor Danilevsky, a distinguished physiologist of the Imperial Academy in St. Petersburg, and a member of the State Council in Russia; M. Vladimir Ivanovich Kovalevsky, president of the Imperial Russian Technical Society; Col. Bianchi, of the Russian army, and Professor Spassky, the well-known Russian chemist, visited Hull this week at the invitation of the Hull Travelers' Association, and demonstrated new processes for the preservation of fish. The visitors were welcomed by the mayor, and M. Vladimir Kovalevsky expressed the hope that commercial relations between Hull and Russia would continue to develop. Other processes, similar in method, but designed to preserve fish in a more or less fresh state for longer periods, were explained. The processes can be carried out on board trawlers or in warehouses, or during transport. The professor's great claim for his discovery is that, except for a small quantity of common salt, the fish after the process contains no substances other than man uses today in his ordinary food.

Professor Danilevsky's invention consists in treating freshly caught fish by simple processes, of immersion in chemical liquids having for their object the removal of injurious decomposing bacteria, and then the objection to further liquid processes by which the fish may be kept fresh for many days.

The demonstration carried out by Professor Danilevsky consisted of placing a quantity of fish in various pickling solutions. Fishes which had been caught in Huddington Bay the previous evening were treated. The fish was placed under cover and sealed by the Russian Vice-Consul and it was announced that a party of scientists and food inspectors would return in three weeks' time and test the fish for freshness and purity. If the experiments are successful, certain proposals are to be laid before the Hull fishing industry, which is to be given the first option of the process. If they accept there will be a certain concession which the inventor has been authorized to make with regard to Russian territorial fishing limits. The experiment with the new preservative is creating great interest and, it is said, will revolutionize the industry.

**GERMAN ROYALTY
VISITS HOMBURG**

HOMBURG, Germany, May 21.—After a visit of four weeks the German Emperor and Empress have now left and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess have arrived and are now staying at the royal castle.

The new tennis clubhouse is practically finished, and with the golf club will constitute the principal rendezvous in the afternoon. The competition for the Davis cup will take place at the tennis courts here, commencing at the end of May. Mr. Frothingham, the well-known champion tennis player, has arrived with a view to trying the newly-laid tennis courts. The golf links also are in excellent condition, all information regarding them being obtainable from Vice-Consul Gardner. There are also some links belonging to the new golf club, which are about 40 minutes drive from Homburg.

USE TITLE "HONORABLE"

LONDON, May 24.—The Gazette states that His Majesty the King has approved the use and recognition of the title "Honorable" during the tenure of office in case of the Canadian chief justices and the judges of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada, and the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, the Court of King's Bench, the Superior Court and Circuit Court in the district of Montreal; the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; the Court of King's Bench and Court of Appeal of Manitoba; the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

K. P.

All members of Far West, No. 1, and Victoria, No. 17, with their wives, are requested to attend the dedication services of the new K. P. Hall, North Park Street, Monday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Knights and Phythian sisters are cordially invited.

JOHN HAMMOND, Chairman Com.
A. J. COOKSLEY, Secretary Com.

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Vaudeville and Picture Programme
Friday and Saturday
Lucifer and Ellsworth, singing and talking; Let Three Hens Sing; A Song; The musical act; Jane Vadder's Daughter, the Chinese comedy drama; The Chinese comedy drama; The American Impresario, Kalam drama; Getting up a Pivotal, Vaudeville comedy.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday
"The Charming Manse," a stupendous historical feature; The Heart of an Actor, society drama; The Diamond, industrial; The Wolfed, very funny; The Coward, three's a crowd, "Punch" comedy.

Victoria Theatre

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

Curtain 8 p.m. Sharp

CHARLES FROHMAN

Presents

Maude Adams

In Her Most Famous Success

"Peter Pan"

By J. M. Barrie, Author of "The Little Minister."

Prices 50c to \$2.50

Seats on Sale Monday, May 26

Victoria Theatre**Three Nights Thursday, May 29**

Matinee Saturday, 2:30

RETURN BY POPULAR DEMAND

Paul J. Rainey's

"African Hunt"

ALL THE RAGE OF LONDON

The One Absolute Novelty of the Present Theatrical Season

Fun—Excitement—Education

If you've seen them before, you'll want to see them again, and if you haven't, by all means take advantage of this last opportunity.

Prices 25c and 50c

All Seats Reserved. Seats on Sale May 27

Impress

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

"Amusing Arrivals"
Michael—ALVIN & KENNEY—Charles
Fun on the Flying Rings.

"A Chip of the Old Block"
JULIA ROONEY
(Pat's Little Sister.)
In Songs and Clever Dances

Rob—ARCHER & BELFORD—Blanche
Playing
"A Janitor's Troubles"

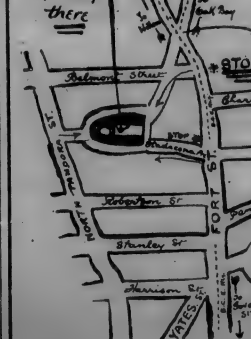
Presentment Comedians
BOWMAN BROTHERS
"The Blue Grass Boys"

DEL ADELPHI & CO.
The Master Magician

**WHERE
EVERYBODY
GOES**
BEST VAUDEVILLE
IN THE WORLD
15 & 25¢

The "VERSATILES" (STADACONA PARK)

How to get there

May 24, 3 p.m.
and 8 p.m.**Famous
'Versatiles'**Opening Summer
Season**Stadacona
Park**A little bit of English
that you've got**Pierrots!****VICTORIA THEATRE**

Wed., May 28. Curtain 8 o'clock

Charles Frohman Presents

MAUDE ADAMS

In Her most Famous Success

"PETER PAN"

By J. M. Barrie

Author of "The Little Minister"

Prices 50c to \$2.50

Seats on Sale May 26

PRINCESS THEATRE

Corner Blanchard and Yates Streets

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.

Week Commencing Monday, May 19.

THE COMEDY DRAMA

"In Old Kentucky"

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee Wed-

nesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c.

Curtain 8:15 evenings; matinee, 2:15

Reserved seats on sale

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

Comm. Wed. and Thurs.

Feel Fit

By taking Hall's
SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES
It restores strength,
increases the appetite,
enriches the blood. It's
the Spring Tonic.
Only \$1.00

AT HALL'S

The Central Drug Store
Phone 201, 702 Yates St.

WANTED AT ONCE

Persons to work in spare time at home.
No experience required with our NEW
ART COLORING PROCESS. Easy
and fascinating work. Good pay. No
canvassing. Write for instructions
(free).

COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO.
315 College Street, TORONTO, Canada

BOVRIL**IS A SIMPLE, NATURAL FOOD**

A daily cup of Bovril is very valuable
during Spring. It supplies energy and
power to digest and assimilate food.
Bovril makes rich, red blood.

Brunot Hall

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

Spokane - Wash.
Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley,
Vassar and other colleges. Music depart-
ment under the best foreign trained teach-
ers. Fine art studio. Well equipped labora-
tories and gymnasium, domestic science
department. Faculty composed of experi-
enced teachers from the best colleges. Ideal
climate for study. For further information
address principal.

Brunot Hall

2200 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Especially Good—

as a flavoring is
Mapleine



A pure vegetable product
that makes a perfect table
syrup by adding it to white
sugar syrup.

Also a dainty flavoring for
cakes, candies, desserts, ice
creams and puddings.

Grocers sell it. If not, write
Dresner Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wash.

**ILL FATE FOLLOWS
MIXED MARRIAGES**

English Women Find Them-
selves In Trouble Following
Their Alliances to Pathans
—Dangers Are Pointed Out.

LONDON, May 22.—The perils under-
gone by white women who marry col-
ored men were emphasized by Mr. Pos-
ter Fraser, the well-known Asiatic
traveler, in an interview yesterday.

These dangers formed the subject of
a warning recently issued by the Aus-
tralian Government at the request of
the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hancock.
This warning primarily concerned mar-
riages with the Pathans and others of
the hill tribes of the northwest frontier
of India, but Mr. Fraser extends the
warning so as to include Mongols and
Caucasians.

"It is extraordinary," he said, "to find
the number of white women who are in
the harems of Persia, for example.
They are mostly English and American
dancing girls who have met Persians
who were traveling abroad and, fascinat-
ed by tales of life in Eastern palaces,
have married them.

"When I was in Persia I came across
a typical case. It was that of a girl
who had been an attendant at a stall
at the Crystal Palace. She was seen by
a Persian in the entourage of Nasr-ed-
Din, a previous Shah, when he visited
this country. She married him accord-
ing to the Roman Catholic rite and, with
her sister, went to Persia with him.

"Once in this country, however, he
immediately placed her in the harem,
where she found herself but one of the
several wives and was forced to live a
life of seclusion, cut off from her own
people. She met only the Persian ladies
of the royal harem, to whom, curiously
enough, she used to translate Sir Ar-
thur Conan Doyle's detective stories, in
which they were greatly interested.

Difficulties in Way
"Eventually her husband died and she
desired to return to England, but many
difficulties were placed in her way, and
it was only by the persistent good of-
fices of the wife of the British Minis-
ter that she was able to depart, tak-
ing with her her son, on the strict
proviso that he returned to Persia when
he was sixteen years of age. Subse-
quently, I believe, she married an Eng-
lishman and now lives at Peckham.

"Marriages between Chinese, Japanese,
Egyptian, Siamese or Persian men
and white women are rarely happy. The
men from these nations who travel are
naturally wealthy, and women who be-
come fascinated by them forget that
they will have to live in a totally dif-
ferent atmosphere. An intolerable
longing for home comes to them, and
escape is impossible."

CURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Another Paris Doctor Claims Success
for New Treatment, Combining
Three Preparations.

PARIS, May 24.—The latest claim
that tuberculosis can be cured is put
forward in a book published yesterday,
entitled "La Tuberculose Curable," by
Hurd, a member of the Paris
Faculty.

Dr. Hurd says that in his experiments
he has abandoned specific treatment for
the scourge by the application of a
single remedy in favor of a simple treat-
ment which he has given the name of
"Loyline." This treatment is character-
ized by the association of three prepara-
tions, each exercising a distinct and
separate action, but all inseparable. The
first preparation, which displays the
hypodermic treatment, directs the
digestive tubes and prepares the organs
to receive the other two preparations in
great quantities. The second acts upon
the tuberculosis bacilli and their toxins
by strengthening the phagocytic system.
The third preparation acts upon the
lungs, clearing the inflammation, re-
pairing the ravages and strengthening
these organs.

"The invention is nothing new," says
Dr. Hurd, "I have merely taken the
three principal phases of the scourge
and attacked each at the same time."
The mistake made hitherto has been
to treat single manifestations of the
disease, but never all at once.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 24.—Dr. S. S.
Warren, a member of the medical relief
corps of the army, located at San An-
to, asserts that common phenol petro-
leum, or carbolated vaseline, will relieve
many cases of tuberculosis, either by
use hypodermically or by inoculations.
Dr. Warren has been working on this
treatment for years. In San Antonio he
has treated several patients, and many,
he says, have made remarkable re-
coveries.

Immigration in April
OTTAWA, May 24.—The total immi-
gration to Canada during April this
year was 73,256. Of this number 25,586
were from the British Isles, 19,240 from
the United States, and 28,429 from all
other countries. The figures for April
last year were: British 22,024, Ameri-
cans 21,494, and all other countries
19,109; total 62,627. The increase of
immigration for April this year over
that of the corresponding month last
year is 16 per cent.

Amateur Tennis Tournament will be
held in aid of St. Mary's Church, Oak
Bay, Building Extension Fund, on Sat-
urday, June 7th, at the residence of Mrs.
Guernsey, 581 Beach Drive, Oak Bay.
Entrance \$1.00; Tea 25c. Applications
to be made before June 1st. Phone
Y2652.

**Mileage Records
sell these Tires****ARE Canadians checking their Tire Mileage?
Read this:—**

In 1911 the Goodyear Canadian factory made 33,750 tires. In
1912 they made 51,000, an increase of 51% over 1911, and as
many as the parent factory in Akron made in 1908. We had
to turn down orders for thousands of Tires because we did not
have the equipment to turn them out.

In 1913 our output will be 500 tires per day.

These figures show plainly that Canadians
keep mileage records—that they want to
make the saving which No-Rim-Cutting
and 10% oversize make possible.

How the Saving is Made Up

Out of every 100 ordinary tires, 23 are ruined
by rim-cutting. Every one of the 51,000 tires
we sold last year in Canada has made this big
saving because it cannot rim-cut.

And these Tires have, on the average, 10%
greater air capacity than ordinary tires. Tire
experts allow 15% more mileage for every 5%
of oversize. To make a safe estimate we
place the extra mileage for No-Rim-Cut-Tires
at 25%.

**Cutting a No-Rim-Cut**

Here is a chronicle of crime.
The foreman of the Tire Department
every so often takes a No-Rim-Cut Tire
a new perfect tire—picks it out at
random from the pile of inspected tires
and carries it away to the Superinten-
dent's Office.

The Superintendent draws a murderous-
looking knife, wets it and plunges it into
the white tread of the tire and makes a
long, clean cut with the precision of
a surgeon.

Then another cut parallel with the
first. This makes a slit about an inch
wide, which is lifted at one end and
tugged at with instruments until it is
slowly dragged back, laying bare the
fabric.

This tire is ruined.
It is the sacrifice tire that proves the
perfect curing and vulcanizing of all.
This interesting test is as necessary as
the laboratory tests of the raw rubber
and the cotton duck. The strain on that
tread shows the Superintendent if there
has been the slightest deviation from
the specified time and temperature, in-
cluding the curing process or the vulcan-
izing process.

With Goodyear Tires we have to be sure.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA
Head Office, TORONTO LIMITED

Factory, Bowmanville

Branches at Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London, Toronto, Montreal, St. John.

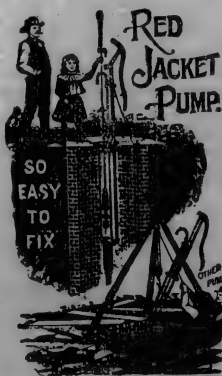
751 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

All kinds of Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tires, Truck Tires

**There Are Pumps and Pumps
But NO Pumps Like****The Red Jacket Pumps**

THE PICTURE SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE

All Pumps Are Good, but **Red Jacket Pumps
Are BETTER**



And then they are
"SO EASY TO FIX"
"FIX 'EM YOURSELF"



They pump easier and last longer. A
child can pump them, and when they need
fixing, it's easy.

A MONKEY WRENCH DOES IT

Come in and Let Us Tell You More About Them

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Store Phone 59

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
4-544-546 Yates Street

Office Phone 2043

F. JEUNE & BRO.

Practical Sail and Tent
Makers

We stock everything for Camping, Factory
and Office.
Phone 795, 570 Johnson St. P. O. Box 122

The TENT Pe

Our Windows
Speak Bards

BABY'S OWN SOAP**Many happy Mothers**

are using Baby's Own Soap
in the nursery not merely
because they themselves
were washed with it, when
infants, but also because ex-
perience has shown that no
other soap will help the skin
so much—make it so white,
so smooth—be so pleasant
to use—and cost as little.

Baby's Own Soap is best for Baby
and best for you.

Imitations and substitutes are made as cheap as
possible; Baby's Own is as good as possible. 34-35

ALBERT SOAPS LTD. MONTREAL



MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—On real property security. Apply 122 Johnston St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Agreements of sale, building, etc., effected. Apply to E. A. Harris and Co., 1218 Douglas St.

WE HAVE some sums of money to loan on first mortgage. What have you to offer? Gillespie, Hart & Todd, Ltd., 1111 Jones Block.

W. J. MACGREGOR

207 Central Building Phone 1313

ACREAGE

CORVOVA Bay—14 acres, improved, several hundred fruit trees, splendid view. Price, \$10,000, on easy terms.

MCKENZIE AVE.—Close North Quadra: one acre nice ground; \$2,500, with \$100 cash.

MARGATE ST.—Close Carey Rd.: one half acre nice ground; only \$1,500; third cash.

WILKINSON RD.—Half acre blocks: good ground; price, \$600; terms to arrange.

TEN ACRES nice land; partly improved; main road frontage; near Colwood Post Office; water, main on property; power light, telephone; good value at \$4,500; small cash payment and easy terms can be arranged.

ALBERT HEAD-1 have several small pieces of waterfront acreage here; ideal country home sites and the prices are right.

LOTS

CORNER Vancouver and McClure; 66 x 120; for \$10,000, on good terms.

OLIVER ST.—O. B. New residential lot 60x140, for \$1800.

CORNER Madoc and Orilla; 108 x 120; close to Burnside car, which will be operating shortly; also high lot; only \$1,800; on terms.

HOLLAND RD.—Gorge; lot 12, block 6; 100 x 140; for \$2,900; or either half for \$1,450; splendid view home site.

PORTAGE AVE.—Gorge; nice lot 1825; third cash.

BOUNDARY RD.—Inside city; large, well wooded, shaded lot, with two or three, only \$1,000, on terms. A builder's snap.

NICE LOT—1 1/2 mile circle; close car; for \$700; \$110 cash, \$12 month.

F. T. TAPSCOTT

Corner of Whittier and Ardster carline. Phone 71033

FIVE-ROOMED bungalow; new modern; best finish on Whittier Ave.; rent for \$14 or sell for \$12,000 on easy terms.

SEMIER residence at Union Bay; near Meadlands station, H. C. E. H. has six rooms; partly furnished; best bathing and dining; well watered; also hot water; telephone; picture if required; will rent for \$100; or sell for \$1,000; on easy terms.

THREE lots, corner Balaclava road and Whittier Ave.; each 32 x 118; for \$1,250.

FULL-RIEDED lots on Eldon Place; close to Burnside car; for \$500. This is \$400 below last year's price.

AN NEAT and comfortable cottage on Arma St.; two bedrooms; outbuilding; rent for \$13; will sell for \$1,000; on easy terms.

MICHIGAN ST.—Large, modern, seven-roomed house; close to Burnside car; lot 18 x 200; will ultimately have double frontage; a big lot; \$12,500; \$5,000 cash balance arranged; rent at \$50.

All previous listings hereby withdrawn.

D. MCINTOSH

Real Estate and Financial Agent. 463 Bannock Burnside. Phone 1749. Victoria, B. C. Telephone 1749

EIGHT-ROOMED all modern house to rent on Knox St. We have a few good lots at Cordova Bay for sale. A good quarter section in Metchosin to exchange on property here.

LEE & FRASER

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange. 1229 Broad St. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Money to Loan

HADLINT ST.—Four-roomed cottage and lot for \$2,800; terms, \$250 cash, balance \$12 per month and interest.

HOWE ST.—Six-roomed two-story house, lot 18 x 24; all modern conveniences. Price, \$1,200; terms to arrange.

ALBANI ST.—Close to Burnside carline; one lot 10 x 112. Price \$1,050. Terms.

PENBROKE ST.—Furnished house; six rooms; rent, \$15 per month.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—Seven-roomed furnished house; \$45 per month.

KENNINGTON & GORE-LANGTON

Real Estate and Insurance. Cowichan Station and Cobble Hill.

47 1/2 ACRES nearly all cleared; good land; unlimited water; ten-roomed house; orchard garden; large barn; stock and implements; one mile from station. Price, \$12,000, terms.

40 ACRES; light clearing; 1 1/2 miles from station; near cottage 16 x 12; good water. Price, \$2,000.

150 ACRES; intersected by Canadian River; north well watered; light clearing. Price \$40 per acre; terms.

SEVERAL houses to let in the neighborhood of Cowichan Bay.

R. G. MELLIN

Books Real Estate Office. 1000 Sooke frontage, 60 acres, beautiful, fully wooded, good soil and fine scenic situation, \$2,000, on easy terms.

SOOKE harbor frontage, lot close to wharf, 300 feet, main road and 240 feet on shore line, \$1,500.

SOOKE RIVER, ten acres fronting on both road and river, close to store, station and post office, \$5,500.

NEW subdivision, lots 5 to 10 acres, on Otter Point road, 3 1/2 miles from Sooke, post office, located at Sooke, was suited to poultry raising, \$100 per acre, on easy terms.

SOOKE BAY—Beautiful scenic homestead, facing the Sooke River, the Sooke Bay, from \$150 to \$180 per acre, on easy terms.

LANGLEY & CO.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents. Room 212 Central Building. Phone 3044. P. O. Box 510.

MONEY to loan on improved property.

SEVEN-ROOMED house, James Bay, \$1500.

TWO lots, Scott Ave., 50x120 to 100, \$175 each.

THORNTON ST. lot 10x125 to 100, \$145.

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands. Phone 1195. P. O. Box 416. 124, 125 and 126 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria. Vancouver Office, Which Bldg. Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

PORT HARDY, V. I.—The future terminus of the railways on Vancouver Island; a saw-mill and five hotels are now being erected at Port Hardy; we have still some lots from \$100 upwards, terms \$25 cash and \$15 per quarter.

WANTED—To purchase several beams of logs.

COMOX—100 acres in cultivation, farm buildings, etc. To be sold at a price less than cost of clearing the land.

FARM, 50 miles from Victoria, 500 acres; no rock, 120 in plow, 200 in grass, on lake and stream, 1 mile to railway station, town and sea. Price less than \$100 per acre. Would make a splendid dairy farm or subdivision in 10-acre blocks.

7000 ACRES in valley near Quatsino; good land. Price, on easy terms, \$1 per acre.

160 ACRES near Hardy Bay; good land; \$122 per acre. Adjoining land held at \$180 per acre.

160 ACRES near Port McNeil with coal rights, 100 acres. Price, \$100 per acre.

CATTLE ranches; several from \$20,000 to \$100,000 each.

TIMBER—We have over 30,000,000 feet on our books in all parts of British Columbia, including the best of the Provincial Lumber, B. & N. grants, 25 years' experience in the lumber business, and a large knowledge of the lumber business in British Columbia.

ISLAND Crown grant, beautifully wooded, 100 acres, 100 x 100 feet, for \$2700. Terms, \$1000 cash, balance easy. Consideration of 100, 10 is the best buy in Victoria.

VICTORIA West—Wilson street, this building with basement and attic; all in excellent order.

WANTED—\$5000 on mortgage, business loan. Security \$15,000.

NEAR Deep Bay, Saanich, fine water lot, cleared, good soil, on road, 100 x 170 feet, \$2500, easy terms.

WATER power—5000-horse power, about 100 miles from Victoria.

GOLD-COPPER mine proposition, no payment for ten years, only development cost; two properties have shipped ore to the coast.

30 ACRES good farming land, situated on Gabriola Island, 2 acres under cultivation, good house, plenty of good spring water, close to wharf, 100 x 100, \$1000, balance over 3 years.

SOOKE bungalow, with 5 acres, \$4,000.

SOOKE harbor frontage, 5 acres, \$2,250.

80 ACRES of 160 acres farming land, close to schoolhouse and wharf, \$50 per acre.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA REALTY CO. 212 Central Building. Phone 2442.

AGREEMENTS OF SALE WANTED \$1800—One sum of \$1,800 to discount a first-class agreement.

\$1000—Two sums of \$1,000 to discount two first-class agreements.

GOOD VALUE IN LOTS Walter Avenue, near the Gorge, also \$2120, on easy terms.

\$1200—Belmont Avenue, just off Haultain street, 60x110, on terms.

\$1700—Montgomery Avenue, 12x118, on terms.

\$1600—St. Louis street, between Cranmore road and Park Avenue, facing the sea, on terms of 1/2 cash, balance arranged.

\$1900—Prior street, between Topas and Summit, 12x118, on terms of 1/4 cash.

W. F. U. COPEMAN & CO. Late Rea, Brown & Copeman. Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange. 512-513 Jones Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Phone 3633.

NORTH SAANICH—Fifty acres of land, close to the experimental farm and B.C. Electric Railway; a very attractive subdivision. Price, \$1000, terms, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

NORTH SAANICH—31 acres of land, close to B.C. Electric line; half cleared; all good soil; fenced. Price, \$150 per acre; one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

NORTH SAANICH—Alluvial waterfront lots on good sheltered bay. Price, \$500 each; one-third cash, balance one and two years.

SOOKE REALTY COMPANY W. Miller Mgrs. A. Perry Raymark. 159 Ardster, Goldstream Road; \$15 per acre; water front and cattle range.

FIVE acres waterfront Sooke Harbor, well cleared, fine homestead, older than 60.

60 ACRES, light clearing, close to Sooke P. O. and station; \$30 per acre; harbor frontage from 100 per acre up; poultry and dairy farms.

Daily auto service to and from Sooke and Broad street, Victoria.

H. A. HINCKS Langford Station P. O. Phone 73444

COWWOOD ACREAGE—Near the station and Country Club, from 1000 up. Cowwood will become the best residential district in British Columbia.

LANGFORD LAKE—Water front lots.

J. H. WHITMORE & CO., LTD Duncan, B. C.

HAVE FOR SALE—several very choice residential properties on Cowichan Bay, from 2 acres to 10 acres.

ROCHFORD AND MACHIN

Real Estate and General Financial Agents. Phone 1443. 125-126 Pemberton Bldg. Housen and two fine lots on Moss, facing south, 1000 ft. house, 1000 ft. lot, 1200 ft. lot, one-quarter cash, balance arranged; immediate possession.

TWO fine lots in Poul Bay; streets boulevard; splendid location, one \$1,500 and \$1,750; the other \$1,000; show them; they must be sold. Make offer.

TEN ACRES, near hotel, Saanich; new, 1/2 acre, 100 ft. lot; good soil, portion shaded; house cost \$100. Price, \$25 per acre; terms, \$1000 cash, balance cash at once. This is a cheap buy.

NOTICE In the matter of the estate of Frank Schur, late of the City of Victoria, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June, 1913.

THORNTON ST. lot 10x125 to 100, \$145.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for the Honorable the Minister of Public Works to erect a Normal School Building at Victoria, B. C." will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock on Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1913, for the erection and completion of a Normal School Building at Victoria, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, contract and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Government Agent at Victoria, B. C.

Intenders may be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for a sum not to exceed \$1000, which will be returned to the tenderer if the tender is not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for a sum not to exceed \$1000, which will be returned to the tenderer if the tender is not accepted.

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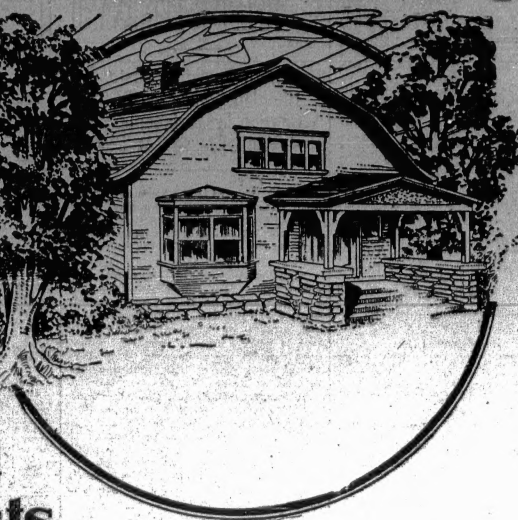
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THEIR FIRST THOUGHT— A HOME

Dainty and Useful Wedding Presents

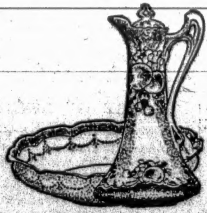


Beautiful Blue Jasper Ware From the Famous Josiah Wedgwood Pottery



Here's a fine showing of useful pieces in the well known "Wedgwood" blue, with a raised pattern in white.

Vases, Fern Dishes, Jardinières, Jugs in various shapes and sizes, Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Small Trays and many other lines are awaiting your inspection.



Beautiful China and Art Wares

¶ If you are planning wedding presents—and many foresighted people are even putting away holiday gifts this early—or enriching your own collection of fine pieces of china and art objects, the opportunities afforded here are most unusual at this time.

¶ The new things challenge admiration by beauty and style and bewilder in variety and values.

¶ No previous season has shown such tempting things—irresistible things. You must see them without delay.

See Our Window Displays for Examples of Period Furniture for Modern Requirements

June brides who are interested in Period furniture will find the examples now being shown in our windows and showrooms to be of unusual worth.

In the Government Street window is a fine example of Louis XIV. chairs and settee, while in the Broughton Street window we are showing a massive and dignified Jacobean dining room suite.

Sheraton, Chippendale, William and Mary, and a variety of other styles are well represented in our stock.



Popular Gift Pieces

¶ We show a very complete collection of fancy and useful things in

CHINA AND GLASS

in all the new shapes, in a large variety of patterns and decorations, at popular prices.

¶ Notwithstanding their low prices we assure you that there is no piece in the collection that is not worthy and up to date.

¶ An inspection will convince you how low the prices are.

When the Golden Wedding Is Celebrated This Silverware Will Be in Good Condition

As we go to press another shipment of silverware is being unpacked. This makes our stock exceptionally well assorted and the quality of the goods is second to none. Every piece bears the "Weiler" guarantee and our prices are lower than you would expect for this class of ware.



Cake Trays, Fern Dishes, Bakers, Casseroles, Cheeses, Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Butter Dishes, Bread Knives, Pepper and Salt Shakers, Tea Trays, Bon-Bons, Egg Stands for four, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Water Jugs, and a host of other appropriate articles are here.



Sets of Table Glass for Wedding Gifts

¶ A most useful addition to any bride's collection of gifts and one she will appreciate, is a set of table glassware.

¶ It may be perfectly plain, delicately etched or artistically engraved.

¶ A variety of shapes in the thinnest and finest quality of crystal.

¶ Both imported and domestic kinds.

¶ Consider this suggestion and look at the goods themselves before you decide finally on what the gift will be.

Just Arrived—A Shipment of Art Brass Ware in Hammered and Plain Effects

A swell line to choose from. There are so many useful pieces and they come in such artistic shapes that those who are looking for suitable gifts for June brides will find this shipment unusually interesting. Here are a few of the items, but you must see them to appreciate their value.

Tall Baskets for flowers. A very artistic shape; plain satin finish. Prices, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.
Flower Baskets in a low shape, hammered finish. Prices, \$1.75 and \$1.25.
Fern Dishes in a variety of pretty patterns, finished with a separate lining of copper. Prices, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25.
Hanging Baskets, with chains, at each, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50.
Window Baskets, with beautifully fretworked sides, separate lining of copper. Prices, \$6.50, \$5.00 and \$4.00.
Hanging Vases in a useful shape for flowers with long stems. Prices, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50.
Vases. An extra heavy vase, 15 inches high, comes at \$4.50.
Another Fine Line of Vases, 29 ins. high, come at each \$6.00.
24 ins. high at \$4.50.
20 ins. high at \$3.00.
And 14 ins. high at \$2.00.
Jardinières, in six sizes and shapes that should delight you. Prices, \$12.00, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00.
Umbrella Stands, round shape, hammered finish, have very neat and wide rims at top and bottom and lion head handles. Price \$10.50.
Umbrella Stands, square shape, plain finish and lion head handles. Price \$8.50.
Umbrella Stand, round, plain finish and lion head handle. Price \$6.00.

Brass Candlesticks

Although the candle has long since been replaced by more efficient lights, the beautiful brass candlestick will never pass out of date.

Seven inches high at, per pair \$1.50
Eight inches high at, per pair \$2.00
Nine inches high at, per pair \$2.25
Ten inches high at, per pair \$2.50

She Will Appreciate the Beauty and Utility of These Lines



Coffee Percolators, on stands as per the illustration, are to be had in either copper or nickel. They come in three sizes, and are marked at, each, \$12.50, \$11.00 and \$10.00.



In Aluminum there are four sizes, and the prices are \$7.50, \$6.50, \$5.50 and \$4.50.
Nickel or Copper Coffee Percolators, as above, are to be had in three sizes. Prices, \$9.00, \$7.50 and \$6.00.

Alcohol Stoves and Kettles

At the time we go to press these lines are marked off so that prices cannot be quoted. By the time you read this announcement they will be ready for inspection.



The "Morecroft" Art Ware

Every piece of this beautiful art ware is signed by the artist who designed it. The beautifully blended colors, the masterful manner in which the floral and fruit designs have been handled, the small, round design on a rich two-toned ground, and the beautiful proportions shown in the shapes are features that no amount of words, or the use of cuts, could do justice to.

Cups and Saucers, Sugar Basins, Cream Jugs, Teapots, Vases, and Loving Cups in a variety of shapes.

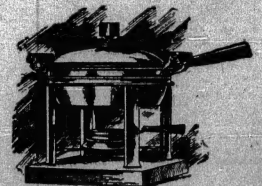
Drapery Fabrics

The Newest and Best British Products

Here is an immense showing of designs and colorings selected with a keen sense of their adaptability to modern home requirements.

This is seen in the quiet, restful living-room effects as well as the bright, cheery designs that we are showing for the bedroom.

In addition to offering the best fabrics at moderate prices, we invite you to take advantage of our service plan. We have a staff of drapery experts ready to advise you on any point about which you may be in doubt. This service and estimates free.



Do You Own A Real Good Chafing Dish?

¶ If you ever enjoyed the comforts of a chafing dish during one summer you would never be without one.

¶ There are a hundred and one appetizing morsels that can be prepared almost instantly on a chafin, without heating up the house and with very little trouble.

¶ Handy too, whenever unexpected company arrives.

¶ A right sensible wedding gift to send to any bride.

Victoria's
Popular
Home
Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You
Will do
Better
At Weiler's